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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.12

November 14, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 82 71

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November 14, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 71
Humidity 69 55

8098 日一十月十

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE END OF THE WAR.

How the Troops Received the News.

REJOICINGS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AMERICA.

London, November 11.
After reading the terms of the Armistice in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"I move that the House immediately adjourn until tomorrow and that we proceed to St. Margaret's to give humble thanks for the deliverance of the world from its great peril." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Arquis, standing, said it was clear that the war had not only ended but could not be resumed. He trusted we had entered a new chapter in international history wherein war would be regarded as an anachronism. The House could do nothing but acknowledge gratitude to Almighty God.

The motion was carried.
Headed by the Speaker, with the Premier and Mr. Arquis walking together and Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. McKenna immediately behind and other members following, the House crossed to St. Margaret's where a Thanksgiving Service was held.

Great Rejoicings in London.

London, November 12.
A persistent drizzle in the afternoon, which continued in the evening, in nowise dampened the ardor of the crowds rejoicing in the streets. Lights were turned on at central points, notably the West End and outside the theatres and music halls. This stimulated the gaiety of the people, who were able for the first time for years to see each other's faces by artificial light.

All entertainments were packed, the audiences constantly interrupting the performances by rising and singing the National Anthem. Messages from Cabinet Ministers and other prominent men were thrown on the screens and cheered most frantically.

The exciting scenes at daytime outside Buckingham Palace were surpassed in the evening, when the slogan:—"We want King George" from thousands of enthusiasts was again sounded, compelling their Majesties to reappear on the balcony and acknowledge the greetings which swelled louder when the King called for cheers for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

American Demonstrations.

New York, November 12.
Enthusiastic armistice demonstrations were held throughout the States. Business generally was at a standstill.

President Wilson drove to the Capitol at Washington amid cheering crowds and read the Armistice terms to Congress.

The enforcement of the Draft Law is suspended, but the Navy will not yet be demobilized.

Canada Rejoices.

Toronto, November 12.
There were Armistice processions in all the cities of the Dominion and the day was observed practically as a holiday. The favorite form of celebration was the hanging and burning of the flag of the Kaiser in the streets.

Allies to Assist Former Foes.

Paris, November 12.
M. Clemenceau, addressing journalists, said Germany waited until the last minute of exhaustion before the capitulation and was now unable to retract herself. "As the situation in Germany and Austria is desperate, we shall assist them to the utmost, because we are waging war, for, not against, humanity."

How the Troops Received the News.

London, November 12.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on November 11, says:—"I was at Lille when the conclusion of the Armistice was announced. There was nothing approaching a demonstration; the demeanour of the people was cheerful but stoical, while that of the British soldiers in the streets was almost one of indifference."

The news was transmitted to the front lines very promptly. The troops were ordered to unfurl bayonets, unload magazines and "stand to" for further orders; and to make no attempt to fraternize with the enemy.

There was some demonstrativeness on the German side, but generally the tidings were taken quietly.

There was more jubilation among the troops resting. Parades were ordered at eleven o'clock. Bugles were sounded to cease fire and bands played the National Anthem, the Marseillaise and "Tipperary." Soon after, the roads were black with refugees liberated by the Germans.

The prevailing sentiment in the war area was one of silent thankfulness.

Paris Weeps for Joy.

Paris, November 12.
Hostilities came to end at eleven o'clock on the morning of November 11 by an Armistice, not Peace, but the terms are so drastic that Germany is robbed of any power, even if wishing to recommence hostilities.

The Germans criminals to the last bombarded Charleville on the day of the Armistice with gas shells.

In Paris the people in the streets sang, wept and shouted for joy. Flags were everywhere displayed and there were triumphant processions of people carrying banners of the Allies and singing hymns.

Precisely at eleven o'clock a gun announced the opening of a new era of civilization.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, M. Clemenceau entered the Chamber and announced the terms of the Armistice. There was an unforgettable scene of enthusiasm, the whole House cheering for several minutes. M. Clemenceau read the historic document setting a seal on the German defeat and the applause rose to a tornado when the evacuation of the wide strip of territory on the right bank of the Rhine was announced, the surrender of a large part of the German Fleet and the disarmament of the rest. There was never such an outburst of patriotic joy.

Our Popular Royalty.

London, November 11.
This afternoon the King and Queen with Princess Mary, His Majesty wearing naval uniform, were driven, despite the rain, in a pair horse open carriage, escorted only by police. They proceeded from Buckingham Palace to the Mansion House through immense cheering crowds.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE END OF THE WAR.

British Ministerial Changes.

London, November 12.
Lord Northcliffe has resigned, pointing out that the Armistice necessitates the termination of enemy propaganda. Sir George Gave has been appointed a Lord of Appeal and receives a Viscountcy.

Enthusiasm in French Chamber.

Lyons, November 12.
During the meeting of the Chamber on Monday, M. Clemenceau read the conditions of the Armistice.

Finally, the Deputies for Alsace-Lorraine, Abbe Wetterle, Georges and Weil, lately Deputies in the Reichstag, were saluted by unanimous applause from the Chamber.

The meeting concluded with the singing of "The Marseillaise."

French Wireless.

Rumania Demands Evacuation.

Lyons, November 12.
Rumania has issued an ultimatum to General Mackensen, demanding the evacuation of all the German troops, adding that if evacuation is not carried out without twenty-four hours the Rumanian Government will take the necessary measures by force.

French Wireless.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

German Fleet Controlled by Soldiers' Council.

SPECULATION REGARDING THE CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, November 12.
Sentiment in France is a feeling of contempt for the craven Kaiser and Crown Prince, lacking the courage to face the nation they have misruled and ruined. It is felt that they ought to be tried for the crime of less humanity.

Few people are prepared to take seriously Herr Ebert's Imperial Republic, for no man who has come to the top in the present German crisis has a clean record in this war.

German Press Changes.

Amsterdam, November 12.
A message from Berlin says the *Lokal Anzeiger* is now a Socialist organ named the *Red Flag*, while the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the former Imperial mouth-piece, has been taken over by the Independent Socialists and named the *Internationale*.

Soldiers' Council at the Front.

London, November 12.
The German Main Headquarters telegraphs that a Soldiers' Council has been formed at the front without disturbance. It confers with Marshal Hindenburg to day.

Where is the Crown Prince?

Amsterdam, November 12.
The Dutch papers give conflicting reports of the Crown Prince's whereabouts. It is stated that German soldiers prevented him crossing the frontier and it is rumored that he has been staying at Middachten for some weeks.

Soldiers' Council Controls German Fleet.

London, November 12.
As regards the Strassburg wire's appeal, a telegram from Bremen states that the whole North Sea Fleet and also Heligoland are in the hands of the Soldiers' Council.

THE LAST AIR RAID?

London, November 12.
The Press Bureau states that on the afternoon of the 10th inst. Independent Air Force machines bombed rail junctions at Ehrange. On the following night they attacked aerodromes at Morhange, Freacaty and Lellingen and railways at Malsablon. We obtained direct hits at Freacaty and exceptionally good shooting at Morhange, where ten direct hits were secured on hangars, three large fires started and other considerable damage done.

SERBIA'S EFFORT.

Splendid Record of War Achievement.

London, November 12.
A Serbian official message announces that from July 25, 1914, to July 14, 1918, Serbia placed 707,343 men in the field and maintained during the whole of that period half a million effectives. The number fallen in battle and died in captivity up to the last Serbian offensive totalled 322,000; showing that one-half of the male population had perished out right in the war. The total loss in livestock and the war material and military expenses up to the arrival at Odra amounts to over 298,000,000, not including damage to private property and requisitions of foodstuffs.

UNREST IN HOLLAND.

Socialists Prepare for a Revolution.

London, November 11.
The Federation of Dutch Revolutionary Socialists has opened a campaign in preparation for a Revolution which they hope will break out in Holland in consequence of the events in Germany, while a Conference of Moderate Socialists and Labourites has drafted a programme of sweeping reforms.

CHARTERED BANK.

Proposed Increase of Capital.

London, November 10.
In view of the expansion of its business, the Chartered Bank of India proposes to increase its capital to £2,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 new £20 shares at £40 each. Shareholders will be entitled to subscribe for two new shares for every share at present held.

THE DARDANELLES ENTERED.

Paris, November 12.
Anglo-French destroyers have entered the Dardanelles and the Allies have occupied Alexandria.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE.

Terms Announced in Parliament.

London, Nov. 11.
The House of Commons was crowded in every part when Mr. Lloyd George rose to announce the armistice terms. The Prime Minister, who received a tremendous ovation on entering the House, stated the terms of the armistice (given elsewhere in this issue).

After reading the terms of the armistice the Premier said: "Thus comes to an end the most terrible and most cruel war that ever sequestered mankind. I hope we may say that on this fateful morning came to an end all wars." (Cheers.) This is no time for words, our hearts are too full of gratitude to which no tongue can give adequate expression.

The Premier Congratulated.

London, Nov. 11.
Colonel House has sent the following message to Mr. Lloyd George: "Sincere congratulations. No one has done more to bring about this splendid victory than you."

Mr. Lloyd George replied: "Thanks for your generous telegram. Nothing contributed more to victory than President Wilson's prompt response to the appeal I made to him for American help in those critical days."

Wonderful Scenes in London.

London, Nov. 11.
Most enthusiastic scenes continue everywhere. There was a veritable sea of people outside Buckingham Palace and along the Mall, who frantically cheered their Majesties who appeared on the balcony of the Palace. Large cheering crowds surrounded the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia who were motoring in the Mall. Thousands crowded round the captured German guns, a hundred of which are being exhibited in the Mall, while many were taken in a procession with a dozen or a score of persons riding on each.

A large crowd assembled at the Admiralty and loudly cheered Sir Eric Geddes and the Board of the Admiralty. Responding to calls for a speech Sir Eric Geddes called for three cheers for Admiral Beatty and the British blue-jackets. The crowd immediately broke into ringing and most enthusiastic cheering. The Stock-Exchange opened with vociferous cheering on the announcement of the armistice and business was temporarily suspended at noon when a crowded house sang "The Old Hundredth," the National Anthem and cheered the King, the Generals, Admirals and the Premier.

His Majesty's Messages.

London, Nov. 11.
The Press Bureau states: The King has sent stirring messages of congratulation and praise to the army, navy and airforce. His Majesty states that since the fateful 4th of August, 1914, he has remained confident that the Navy would prove the Empire's sure shield in the hour of trial. In a message to all ranks of the army of the British Empire, Home, Dominion and Colonial and Indian troops, the King expressed the heartfelt pride and gratitude at the brilliant success which has crowned their four years' effort and endurance. Men of British race felt the call of blood and joined eagerly the Mother Country in the fight against tyranny and wrong. Equally those of ancient and historic peoples in India and Africa who had learned to trust England's flag hastened to discharge the debt of loyalty to the Crown.

How Paris was Notified.

Paris, Nov. 12.
The signature of the armistice was announced in Paris with a salute of guns at 11 o'clock.—Havas.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

Soviets Formed in all Parts.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.
A Berlin official message announces that Soviets have been formed in all parts of the Empire. Reports from the east, especially Posen and Bromberg, say the movement is proceeding calmly. The Soviet is everywhere striving to protect railways in order to secure the food supply and has completely succeeded. In some towns, such as Bielefeld and Cologne, the military prisoners have been liberated. Heise has proclaimed a Republic. The first sitting of the Soviet held in the Reichstag was opened by Herr Barth, the President, who amid enthusiasm greeted the victorious and almost bloodless revolution.

French Scepticism.

Paris, Nov. 12.
There is much scepticism in France concerning the genuineness of the overthrow of Kaiserism which is looked upon as an exhibition of rage of a predatory race banded of its prey. The new Chancellor Herr Ebert, inspires little confidence in France. As long as Germany was winning Herr Ebert raised not a voice against the methods of the Kaiser's army. Now that Germany is thoroughly beaten in the field Herr Ebert has been thrust forward and is confusing the issue, hoping to save something out of the wreck. Tricks of democratic manoeuvres will avail Germany nothing. If no Government is strong enough to sign peace imposing the will of the country the Allies victorious armies will continue advancing and dictate peace at Berlin if necessary. No camouflage will slacken the military operations. France is facing a German Republic which approved of the war, Herr Ebert and Scheidemann supported the former German regime through thick and thin. The necessity remains for reparation and restitution.

What of the Kaiser?

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.
It is reported that the Kaiser will be interned. There are conflicting reports regarding the ex-Kaiser. One says he, with the Crown Prince and Hindenburg, lodged in a train near the station at Eysden, with the blinds drawn awaiting the decision of the Dutch Government. It is reported that the Kaiser at first attempted to reach the British lines with a view to surrendering, but was prevented by the Revolutionary troops. Another report states that the Kaiser crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and was held up by Dutch Guards pending instructions from the Hague.

BRITISH WARSHIP TORPEDOED.

London, Nov. 11.
The Admiralty states that the warship *Britannia* was torpedoed on Nov. 9 in the western entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar and sank in three and a half hours. The survivors are 29 officers and 674 men.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

Lyons, November 11.

At the moment when Germany was forced to sign the Armistice in order to save a great disaster to her armies, which are hopelessly defeated, the enemy held no more French territory than the point at Givet and the Basin of Briey. Mons had just fallen and the Belgian frontier had been reached as far as the suburbs of Hirson, the Meuse had been crossed between Mezieres and Sedan, and Stenay was just going to be occupied by the Americans. Salutes fired at Champs de Mars at 11 o'clock this morning informed Paris of the signature of the Armistice. Public buildings and private residences were immediately decked with the French and Allied flags. In the afternoon the Government announced to the Chamber the conditions of the Armistice.—"French Wireless."

Lyons, November 11.

Events are moving rapidly in Germany. After the abdication, which took place on Friday night, in the presence of the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg and Staff, at Grand Headquarters the Crown Prince, crying like a baby, signed the letter of renunciation. Shortly after the ex-Emperor of Germany proceeded to Holland, where he went to Amheim, to the house of Count Bentinck.—"French Wireless."

Namen, November 11.

The first political foreign act of the new Government was the signing of the conditions of the Armistice.

"Vorwaerts" says:—"These conditions are indeed frightful. After the complete collapse of the old system nothing remained except for the new Government to accept them."

The bourgeoisie Press also bring forward the ruinous character of the conditions of the Armistice, which, according to the "Zeitsche Rundschau," seem adapted to bring about not only a peace of violence of the worst kind, but a peace of destruction.

The newspapers emphasize especially that the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine has nothing to do with guarantees against the war being taken up again if the peace negotiations should break down, for the weakening which is inflicted upon Germany in the other seventeen points touch the vital powers of Germany to such a degree that after their acceptance of peace Germany could no longer assert herself, even if the "Entente" wish to carry off her men as slaves. The demand for the surrender of prisoners without reciprocity indicates that actually such is the intention. Other newspapers refer to the fact that the demand for 3,000 locomotives, 10,000 automobiles, and 150,000 railway cars means that the transport in Germany would scarcely be sufficient to meet the needs of the People's Government, and must render exceedingly difficult bringing back the Army for demobilization, so that catastrophe threatens the whole of the industrial life of Germany.

After taking away the fertile districts in the East and the West, and after the return of the millions from the battlefields under the express continuance of the blockade, to expose it to organized traffic difficulties is an infernal plan directed not against the Government, but against the German people.—"French Wireless."

DONT FORGET.

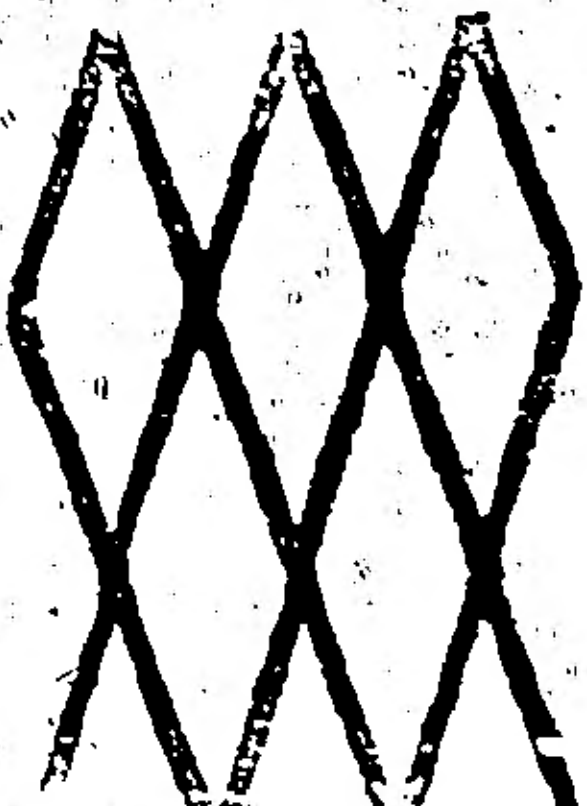
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THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

FULL TEXT OF THE CONDITIONS.

Allies' Drastic Safeguards.

London, Nov. 11.

The following are the terms of the German Armistice which are being read by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons this afternoon:—

1.—Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the Armistice. 2.—Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the Armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a Note (Annexure 1). 3.—Repatriation, beginning at once, to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated, including hostages, persons under trial or convicted.

4.—Surrender in good condition by the German Armies of the following equipment:—5,000 Guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine-guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers, first D 7s and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the Note (Annexure 1).

5.—Evacuation by the German Armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with bridgeheads at the points of a 30-kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be set up on the right bank of the Rhine between the river and a line drawn 10 kilometres distant starting from the Dutch frontier to the Swiss frontier. In the case of inhabitants no person shall be prosecuted for having taken part in any military measures previous to the signing of the Armistice. No measure of a general or official character shall be taken which would have as a consequence the depreciation of industrial establishments or a reduction of their personnel. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhineland shall be no ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 25 days after the signature of the Armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the Note (Annexure 1).

6.—In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food. Munitions and equipment not to be removed during the periods fixed for evacuation, stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved.

7.—Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, and telephones shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 wagons and 5,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for military purposes shall be left in situ. (Continued on page 2)

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THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.

(Continued from page 2.)

shops shall be left in situ and kept as far as the means of communication are concerned in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of the Armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them; the Note appended as Annexure 2 regulates the details of these measures.

8.—The German Command shall be responsible for revealing all mines, or deadly action fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German Command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or pollution of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

9.—The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States Armies, in all occupied territory, save for settlement of accounts with authorised persons; the upkeep of occupation in the Rhineland, excluding Alsace-Lorraine shall be charged to the German Government.

10.—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to the detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war; the Allied Powers and the United States of America shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish. However, the return of the German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as heretofore. The return of German prisoners of war shall be settled at the peace preliminaries.

11.—Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from the evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

12.—Clauses relating to the Eastern frontiers of Germany.

13.—All the German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania, or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, as they existed on August 1st, 1914. And all the German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany as above defined as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories.

14.—Evacuation by German troops to begin at once; and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territories of Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914) to be recalled.

15.—German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia, as defined on August 1st, 1914.

16.—Abandonment of the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the Supplementary Treaties.

17.—The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their Eastern frontier, either through Danzig, or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories, or for the purpose of maintaining order.

18.—General Clause.

19.—Unconditional evacuation of all German forces operating in East Africa, within one month.

20.—General Clause.

21.—Reparation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with the detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or Associated States than those mentioned in Clause 3.

22.—With the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected, the following financial conditions are required. Reparation for damage done. While the Armistice lasts, no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and, in general, the immediate return of all documents, specie, stock, shares, paper money, together with the plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian States of America, and are to be gold yielded to Germany or taken paid off and completely disarmed by that Power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

23.—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being on board, namely:

6 Battle cruisers.
6 Battle ships.
8 Light cruisers, including 2 minelayers.
50 Destroyers of the most modern types.

All other warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be abandoned all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes, and all harbour materials, all materials for inland

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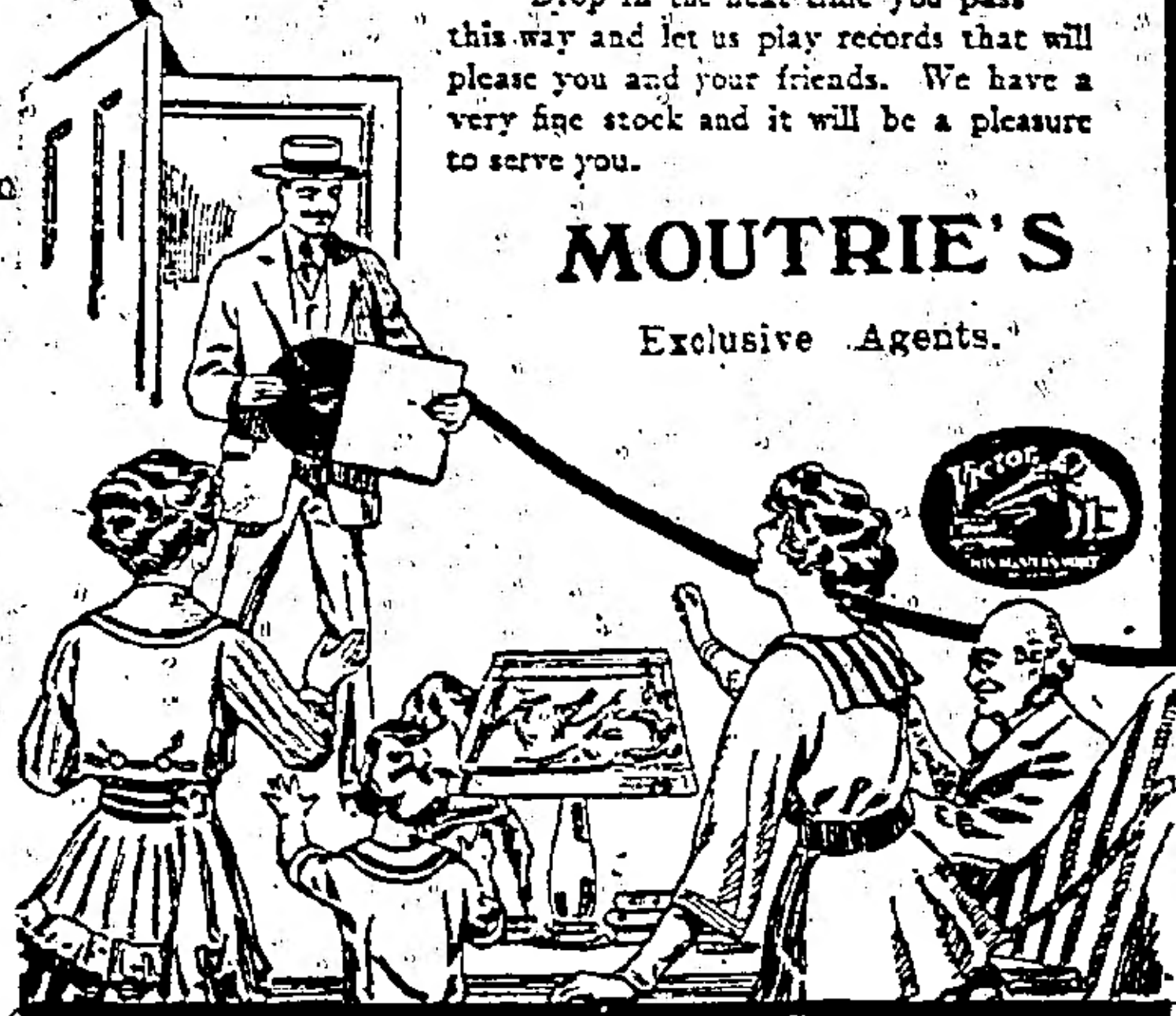
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livered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

24.—Naval Conditions.

25.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

26.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned, without reciprocity.

27.—In order to meet our wishes the text will be modified as follows:

—Handing over to the Allies and the United States of all submarines (including all submarine cruisers and minelayers) which are at the present moment with their full complement in the ports specified by the Allies and United States. Those that cannot put to sea to be deprived of their crews and supplies and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States.

28.—Submarines ready to put to sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately on receipt of a wireless order to sail to the port of surrender, the remainder to follow as early as possible. The conditions of this Article shall be carried out within 14 days after the signing of the Armistice.

29.—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being on board, namely:

6 Battle cruisers.
6 Battle ships.
8 Light cruisers, including 2 minelayers.
50 Destroyers of the most modern types.

All other warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be abandoned all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes, and all harbour materials, all materials for inland

the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed. All vessels specified for internment shall be ready to leave German ports seven days after the signing of the Armistice. Directions for voyage will be given by wireless.

Note.—A declaration has been signed by the Allied Delegates and handed to the German Delegates to the effect that in the event of ships not being handed over owing to the mutinous state of the fleet, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the terms of the Armistice.

The German Delegates have on their part signed a declaration that they will recommend the Chancellor to accept this.

30.—The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all minefields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

31.—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any questions of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

32.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States contemplate the provisioning of Germany during the Armistice as shall be found necessary.

33.—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilised in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

34.—In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes, and all harbour materials, all materials for inland

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

THE GUARDIANS OF LIBERTY.

Now that hostilities have ceased and the final acknowledgment of defeat by Germany will soon be registered in the signing of the Peace Treaty, it behoves us to think in gratitude of the forces which have enabled the Allies to triumph in this the greatest of wars ever known. In the intensity of our joy and in giving vent to feelings of overwhelming jubilation aroused by the thought of final victory we are prone to forget the terrible menace which threatened the whole structure of civilisation and would have meant the loss of all that was worth living for: had it not been that the freedom loving peoples of the world rallied together and swore that they would shed their last drop of blood and expend their last coin before yielding to the powers of darkness. It has been a Holy Alliance, spontaneously formed and maintained through years of bitter struggles, that has at length utterly destroyed and put to flight the forces which sought to substitute Might for Right and which have considered no means too foul to attain the end in view.

We think to-day especially of the valiant soldiers and sailors of the Allied nations who have been the biggest factor in killing Prussianism and in freeing the world from a reign of terror which threatened to extinguish freedom and wipe out liberty. For over four years the best manhood of the world has been grappling with an utterly unscrupulous and infamous foe, bearing trials and suffering experiences which have been unknown in any other war because no other foe could have conceived, much less executed, devilry of the type which has been practised by the Boche hordes. Men who had never shouldered a rifle or known anything of a military life—many of them who had a right to think that the rest of their lives would be spent in the paths of peace—have gone forth to wage war with the legions of evil, and, inspired by the justice of a great cause, have fought as only the guardians of freedom could have done. Hundreds of thousands of these have laid down their lives on the altar of duty, but they have not died in vain, for the cause which inspired them to mighty deeds has been vindicated and the future safeguarded for generations yet to come. The people of the world to-day pay homage to the gallant dead and with overflowing hearts remember the mighty achievements of the living. Our sailors, too, we bear in mind with unfeigned pride. This is not the time in which to think in terms of nationality: the Allies are one in victory as they have been one in bearing the war's burdens. But it will be universally conceded that the British Navy, though it has been denied the opportunity of showing its full capacities, has played a wonderful part in the great struggle. We think of its work in keeping the seas open, in protecting the Allied shores and in guarding the great armies which have crossed the face of the deep. But we can have little real idea of the constant vigilance, through night and day, month after month and year after year, of our gallant marines, of the monotony of their lives in waiting, ever-ready, for the foe which would not come out. If their work has been largely of a negative character it has been none the less essential, and no one will gainsay that without it the war would have been lost. We pay a tribute to these men to-day.

Then there are the non-combatants—the great army of munition workers, the tillers of the soil, the shipbuilders, the nurses, the doctors and all who have had a part to play in the great drama. In this regard great praise is due to the millions of women, of all classes, who have willingly laboured with great fortitude and endurance to enable the men to carry on the stern business of fighting. They have done a noble work and contributed in no small part to the great and glorious victory. In the hour of trial they were found not wanting. The great task is accomplished. The world is free again. Justice has been vindicated. Let us remember with undying gratitude those who have saved humanity and assured the preservation of civilisation.

The Throne Secure.

At a time when Thrones in Europe are tottering over one by one the thought of all loyal Britishers naturally turns to our own gracious Sovereign and his beloved Consort. To-day Their Majesties stand higher in the affection and love of their people than ever before; to no rulers in our history has it been given to win such a place in the hearts of their subjects. King George and Queen Mary have been one with their people in sharing the burdens of the war; they have shown their sympathy in manifold acts, and throughout the dark days of trial, when the clouds were blackest, as well as in time of victory, they have kept in close contact with their subjects and by their loving understanding of the people have strengthened the pillars of the Monarchy and weaved in stronger bonds than ever the ties which unite the Empire to the Throne. His Majesty's solicitude for the welfare of the fighters and our beloved Queen's practical sympathy with the sick and suffering have been a manifested day in and day out since the struggle began, and to-day, when other Monarchs are fleeing from their countries, the British Royal Family stands on a pinnacle of honour and receives the homage of a loving people. The wonderful demonstrations of affection for the Throne which have been taking place in London tell their own story. We are blessed with a King and Queen after our own hearts—loving, human, and conscious of the inner meaning of a British Monarchy. Here in this small corner of the Empire we pay willing tribute to Their Majesties and pray for them long life and peace in the days to come.

Suppression of Crime.

We are extremely glad to see, as the public generally must be also, that the Government has been giving serious consideration and attention to the suppression of serious crime in this Colony. Of late there has been a regular wave of criminality in Hongkong, due, no doubt, as the Government says, to the influx of robbers and other ruffians from the adjacent Provinces. That is one of the consequences of being geographically in such close touch with a part of China where authority is very lightly exercised and where criminals openly follow their inclinations. The Kwangtung officials appear to be far too deeply engrossed in squabbling among themselves and with the Northerners to pay heed to such an elementary obligation as keeping peace and order in the Province. That is one of the just causes for complaint which Hongkong has against the South, for the reaction of these happenings is always felt here. It is not all to Hongkong's advantage to be situated so close to Canton and Kwangtung generally, especially seeing the easy means of communication which exist. Both so far as crime and disease are concerned we could very well do with better neighbours.

Not Wanted.

It is something to the good, however, to realise that, despite a reduced personnel, the Police are keeping a sharp eye on these ruffians who make this Colony a place of refuge and then do not hesitate to try their favourite games in our midst. The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance has been strengthened, so that it has become difficult to get possession of weapons, while we have it on the authority of the C.S.P. that there is now little systematic smuggling of arms. A wise intention is revealed in the suggestion that the practice be extended of putting under bond for good behaviour undesirable who have no regular employment. The Colony is cursed with far too many of these gentry, both Northerners and Southerners, and it would be a good step if those who are not Hongkong-born could be quickly informed that they are not wanted here so long as they are engaged in useful occupations. The presence of such individuals is a constant source of danger to the peace and good order of the Colony, the more so in view of the growing habit among the Chinese of the worst class to carry dangerous weapons and to use them on the slightest provocation.

DAY BY DAY.

GOD HELPS THE HUMBLE AND HUMBLE THOSE WHO PRESUME ON THEMSELVES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of M. Velizelos' visit to London.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2. 11/16d.

Wireless Restriction Abolished.
It is notified by the Hongkong G.P.O. that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by merchant vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

Colony's Health.

During the 48 hours ended yesterday there was only one case of communicable disease notified, this being a fatal occurrence of enteric fever, the victim being a Britisher.

Snatching from a European.
A Chinese pleaded guilty when charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching a gold neck-chain from Miss E. Esnault, a resident of the Hotel Mansions. Inspector Brown, who prosecuted, said that Miss Esnault was going back to the Hotel Mansions and when near Messrs. Falconer's shop the defendant snatched the neck-chain. His Worship sentenced him to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and ordered him to receive twelve strokes of the birch during the first six months of his imprisonment.

Sequel to Burglary.

As a result of Police investigations into a recent burglary at 18, Gage Street, a Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with receiving an electric fan valued at \$25, knowing the same to have been stolen. Inspector Grant prosecuted and said that between the night of October 31 and the morning of November 1, a burglary took place at No. 18, Gage Street. The matter was reported to the Police at 5 a.m. on November 1 and on the same day defendant tried to sell the fan to a doctor living at Peel Street. Information was given to the Police and defendant was arrested. His Worship remanded the case till Monday.

Burglary Charge.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing jewellery and money to the total value of over \$1,400. Inspector Terrett prosecuted and said that on October 14 the complainant's house was entered at night. The complainant's wife heard the noise and got up. On searching her box, she found that money and jewellery were missing. She immediately reported the matter to the Police. On the evening of the burglary the complainant's wife saw defendant walking and looking at the house. After the burglary, the defendant disappeared. On October 19, the Macao Police arrested the defendant and extradition was applied for and granted. About \$185 out of \$1,400 was recovered. His Worship remanded the case until Monday.

FOR THE POOR.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Amidst the rejoicings over the signing of the Armistice, the public will no doubt remember the local poor. In this regard the annual *Al Fresco Fete* on behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, is drawing near, and the members of the Society are sparing no time in preparing a grand bazaar this year with a great variety of attractions. This will take place on Sunday the 8th December next from 9 to 11.30 p.m. on behalf of the poor under the Society's care. Many philanthropic ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised their support in carrying this bazaar to a brilliant success, and it is hoped the public in general will not fail to extend their patronage to the useful and noble institution, which has for years done much to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of every class, irrespective of creed and nationality.

HONGKONG'S ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.

A DAY OF UNBOUNDED ENJOYMENT.

DETAILS OF YESTERDAY'S JUBILATIONS.

Hongkong yesterday gave itself wholly over to public rejoicing at the victory secured by the Allies, and it did so in a manner which will long be remembered by every member of the community. People of all nationality and of all classes combined to make the day one of happiness and joy; everywhere there were signs of jubilation, and all thoughts were banished save those aroused by the thought of the overwhelming defeat of Germany. The day was observed as a General Holiday and it was spent from early morning till after midnight in celebrations marked by the utmost enthusiasm. In honour of the occasion the city was bathed in colour, Allied flags, bunting and coloured lanterns adorning the main buildings and private residences as well. Some of the schemes of decoration were of a most gorgeous kind; the Post Office building and Statue Square being made especially striking. At night, when the illuminations were displayed to the full, the scene was one of great beauty and brilliance.

The day was observed by the holding of Thanksgiving Services in the Churches, public gatherings and general jollification. The function at the Hongkong Club and the mass meeting in the Theatre Royal were marked by the delivery of patriotic speeches which were loudly cheered, while the receipt during the day of the terms of the Armistice, revealing the utter collapse of Germany, served to increase the feelings of the completeness of the Allied triumph. All day long the streets were thronged with huge crowds carrying flags and wearing the colours of the Allies, and there were many demonstrations by various bodies of jymakers. Bombs were fired at frequent intervals while the discharging of Chinese crackers was almost continuous. During the afternoon, members of the Portuguese community went in procession through the principal streets, carrying flags of all the Allies while the band of the Sociedade Philharmonica played popular marches. They started from the Club Lusitano at 4 p.m. and returned at about 5.30 p.m. En route they were enthusiastically cheered. The party made a stop at the Astor House Hotel, where the Marseilles was played; and sung by those present.

The centre of the town was a scene of great animation all day, and the Hongkong Hotel was literally thronged from morning until night. Two enthusiastic Scotsmen in national garb were very enthusiastically cheered as they paraded through the Hotel building playing the bagpipes, while the Hotel orchestra enlivened the proceedings by rendering national airs amid scenes of great enthusiasm. At night a largely attended dance was held in the dining room of the Hotel, a similar gathering taking place at Wiseman's Oasis. It was not until a very late hour that the celebrations ended, and each and all had spent a most memorable day. Below we give detailed reports on the day's activities.

Masonic Gathering.

The first function of the day was at 9 a.m. when a special meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China was held at the Masonic Temple in Zealand Street, at which the Master Masons of all constitutions were invited to attend. Mr. T. F. Hough, the Rt. Worshipful District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, occupied the Eastern Chair and with him on the dais was Mr. D. MacDonald, Deputy District Grand Master. The officials were as follows:—

Senior Grand Warden, Mr. H. Sykes.
Junior Grand Warden, Mr. W. J. Tutchener.
Grand Chaplain, the Rev. W. Featherstone.
Grand Registrar, Mr. D. Kent.
Grand Secretary, Mr. J. Morris.
Grand Senior Deacon, Mr. A. G. Coppin.
Grand Junior Deacon, Mr. A. E. Crapnell.
Grand Director of Ceremonies, Mr. W. L. Leask.
Grand Sword Bearer, Mr. C. W. Heard.
Grand Standard Bearer, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett.
Grand Organist, Mr. G. Grimble.
Grand Pursuivant, Mr. C. Champkin.
District Grand Steward, Mr. J. Vanstone.
District Grand Steward, Mr. S. W. H. James.
District Grand Steward, Mr. E. J. Jenkins.
District Grand Steward, Mr. C. W. Buck.
District Grand Tyler, Mr. W. H. Woolley.

The members of local Lodges and the guests included Messrs. Shelton Hooper, P.D.S.W., M. S. Northcote, P.D.G.P., H. B. Bridger, Deputy P.D.G.P. (S.C.), H. G. Scriven, H. Holt, A. Chapman, J. Lambert, J. W. Graham, W. Logan, A. E. Wright, T. W. Perkins, H. Baden, W. V. M. Koch, B. B. Davies, E. Bradder, C. H. P. Hay, H. Surman, J. A. Jack, F. J. Richards, A. Taylor, A. Davison, C. G. Alabaster, H. A. Cartwright, I. M. McHutcheon, G. B. Colson, A. Franklin, A. O. Lang, W. A. Butterfield, H. A. Morgan, G. F. Nightingale, H. G. Elson, D. Johnstone, S. A. Overy, J. E. Deane, W. L. Trueman, H. Howes, A. L. Lockhart, W. Hollands, A. Terrett, F. J. Stowell, S. W. Ashton, W. E. Ryder, G. H. Elliott, H. G. Garrod and H. Mace.

Lodge was formally opened in the third degree and a procession was formed which proceeded to the Cathedral to attend the thanksgiving service. At the conclusion of the service the Masons returned to Lodge and after the necessary Masonic formalities had been observed the Rt. Worshipful District Grand Master said: Brethren, I cannot close this Lodge without saying a few words on the manner in which you have responded to this call. The meeting was called at very short notice and many did not receive the summons until this morning and have attended at great inconvenience to themselves. I am sure that, although the notice was so very short, not one of us would have had it otherwise than that we should meet here on this auspicious occasion. (Applause.) I should like to thank Worshipful Brother Bridger for the attendance at this Lodge, at so very short notice, of the members of the Scotch Constitution and we fully appreciate your attendance here and your assistance on this auspicious and glorious day. (Applause.)

Mr. Bridger then returned thanks in a few well chosen words.

Mr. T. F. Hough said: I should like to say a word with regard to the very efficient manner in which Brother Major Morgan has organised the procession. There are functions which can very easily be carefully done and very easily be done in a way that would not be as this District Grand Lodge would like.

The National Anthem was then sung, after which Lodge was formally closed.

Legislative Council Meeting.

Undoubtedly the chief feature of the meeting of the Legislative Council was the reading of the terms of the armistice by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and that those terms met with satisfaction of all present was evidenced by the applause which punctuated them and followed their reading. His Excellency arrived accompanied by Mr. P. J. Wedehouse, Mr. F. C. Jenkins, A.D.C., and Mr. R. P. Pothony, F.A.S., Private Secretary, while the members of Council present were H. E. the General Officer Commanding, Major General Ventris, the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Attorney General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the

Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, The Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., the C.S.P., Hon. Mr. C. M. McEwen, O.B.E., Hon. Messrs. H. E. Pollock, E.C., P.H. Holyoak, H. W. Bird, S.H. Dodwell, Ho Fook and Chan Kai Ming, with Mr. Dyer Ball Clerk of Councils. There was also a good attendance provided with seating accommodation in the Chamber. The Allied Councils, some in official uniform, attended, among them being Mr. Paul Kremer (France), Mr. George Anderson (America), Mr. Sousa (Portugal), Mr. V. d'Oettingen (Russia), and Mr. Suzuki (Japan). In addition to these there was Mr. Goff, British Consul General at Yunnanfu, who is en route to Tientsin and some Japanese naval officers, together with a good number of ladies and gentlemen resident in the Colony, among whom were Commodore Gurner, Commander Beckwith, Messrs. G. H. Wakeman, G. N. Orme, H. Percy Smith and Capt. Floquet.

Before proceeding with the business His Excellency read the terms of the armistice which he had just received. These are published in detail in another column. Addressing the Council His Excellency said: Honourable Members of the Legislative Council.—Victory as complete as any subject of His Majesty the King could have wished for is signified by the Armistice which Germany has signed. Victory was gained by the splendid strategy of Marshal Foch and the tactical skill of the leaders on the various fronts, to which the fine endurance and bravery of the Allied forces gave effect. Victory has come at last, and though this is not the occasion for reviewing all the great deeds that have brought about the triumph of right over might, it is fitting that while we are gathered here to-day we should mark our deep sense of gratitude to those who on the sea, on land and in the air have by their valour made the victory possible. Our Navy has earned an imperishable record of duty nobly done, without which all the vast efforts of the land forces would have been unavailing. A loss of five thousand combatants out of twenty-two million guarded in their passage across the seas sums up better than any elaborate phrases can do what our Navy, aided in no small degree by our Japanese Allies, has achieved. Ever since our soldiers by their stubborn resistance and indomitable courage stayed the final onrush of our foes in the early part of this year, they fought side by side with their French, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese comrades, and with the wonderful new born army of the United States of America, forcing back the enemy at every point of the Western Front. Strategy and endurance have achieved their end. With all our Allies we rejoice to see this day, and while we rejoice at the end of strife we treasure in our hearts the precious memory of those who have given their lives in winning freedom for the nations of the world. In numberless homes to-day the glad tidings of impending peace after years of terrible anxiety will bring a joy that no outward manifestations can adequately express. The wounded, the maimed and the prisoners are being restored to those they love, while the devastated lands and cities are again being occupied by their rightful owners. All has been so ordered by Almighty God, to Whom in another place we shall shortly return thanks for His great mercies. Here our duty is to render the homage due to our King, who throughout the war has shared in the hopes and sorrows of his people. I therefore beg to move the following resolution:—

"The Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong assembled in special session present their humble duty and desire to express to Your Majesty the heartfelt rejoicing with which Your Majesty's loyal subjects in the Colony of Hongkong have received the news of the Armistice with Germany, signifying by its terms complete victory for the British Forces; and those of their gallant Allies."

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock in seconding said: Your Excellency as Senior Unofficial Member of this Council I beg leave to second the resolution which has just been proposed by you and I desire on behalf of myself and my colleagues to associate ourselves with these sentiments which your Excellency has just so feelingly expressed. (Applause.) The resolution was carried unanimously and three cheers were given for H. M. the King on the call of His Excellency.

(Continued on Page 2.)

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Manila, P.I., Nov. 13.—Advices to the Governor General yesterday from Washington bring the information that the Supreme Court of the United States has denied a writ of certiorari in the case of Mr. B. McCulloch Dick, editor of the *Philippines Free Press*, a leading weekly paper, versus Anton Hohmann, Chief of Police. This decision amounts to a confirmation of the ruling by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands upholding the right of the Governor General to deport an alien resident, and closes a case which has caused considerable discussion here during the past nine months. Mr. Dick, who is a British subject, published a cartoon and article in his magazine last February, which was held to be detrimental to the cause of the National Guard of the Philippine Islands and to be a drawback to recruitments. The case against Mr. Dick was first formulated outside of the courts, an administrative investigation being held on the order of Governor Harrison, as a result of which the Governor ordered his deportation as an undesirable alien, despite wealth of evidence which proved Mr. Dick's absolute sympathy with the allied cause and his long standing friendship for the Filipino people. After the order was issued, Mr. Dick took the case to the local Supreme Court which upheld the Governor's authority to act as he did by a vote of 5 to 4. Mr. Dick then appealed to the High Tribunal of the United States. Whether the deportation order still standing against Mr. Dick and which was suspended during the course of the legal controversy, will now be carried into effect, is not known. Governor Harrison having stated yesterday that he will reserve his decision in this matter for several days. It is considered probable, however, that Mr. Dick will be allowed to remain here and that the deportation order will be suspended.

The investigation of alleged high financing methods in the Philippines which at first was directed against Mr. Carl W. Hamilton, American capitalist, who recently organized several large coconut oil refining companies, has continued throughout the past week, officers of other firms being called before the Senate Committee to give information with regard to their business dealings. The Senate is now considering the possibility of naming a committee of business experts who shall have the power to pass on all newly incorporated companies and determine whether they are over-capitalized, and to decide whether existing or reorganized concerns have overrated the item of "good will" in their capitalization. The case of Mr. Hamilton aroused Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate, to deliver a scathing speech on the floor of the Chamber attacking Mr. Hamilton for his methods and especially deprecating the use of the name of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine revolution, in connection with the Hamilton companies. Aguinaldo who is vice-president of the new Hamilton corporation, Quezon claimed has no business ability, and the use of his name amounted to an exploitation of his prestige and reputation in order to make Hamilton's companies appear strong in the eyes of American investors.

The deportation of some 175 women of Manila's "redlight" district to Davao, Mindanao, has resulted in the filing of an application for a blanket writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court. Associate Justice Melcolm has issued an order requiring Mayor Lukhan and Chief of Police Hohmann to appear before him on Nov. 4 to explain their reasons for the alleged high-handed tactics employed in "depriving these girls of their liberty without due process of law." Residents of Davao, has sent a protest to the Insular Government against sending the women to their locality.

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JUST ARRIVED

WOOL DRESSING GOWNS

Price \$22.00 to \$30.00

ALSO

TOWELLING.

BATH GOWNS

Heavy Weight, Latest Patterns.

Price \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

CHARTERED BANK.

The Increase in Capital.

The local office of the Chartered Bank has received the following telegram from the Head Office in London:—

"Directors have this day applied to Treasury for sanction to increase capital of the Bank from £1,200,000 to £2,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of £20 each fully paid. Issue price of the new shares will be £40 per share, and shareholders will be entitled to subscribe for new shares in the proportion of two new shares for every three old shares now held by them."

WHAT MANLINESS MEANS.

Study the Condition of the Nerves.

However we may admire courage, it is certain that very often bodily health has much to do with it. A man whose nerves are shattered by illness or the impoverishment of his blood cannot be blamed if he does not show the same bravery as one brimming over with full-blooded health. He deserves sympathy, not blame. His sufferings are greater than his fault.

Steady, well-toned nerves are a matter of health, and to have nerves in this state saves great suffering—of mind as well as body. The man who is startled by any sudden noise, is irritable in temper, easily alarmed, often tormented by headache and neuralgia, requires a nerve-tonic that will feed his blood. Dr. Williams' pills for pale people have often restored mere nervous wrecks to calm, stalwart manhood. If your nerves are not all they should be, if you find yourself ill with anxiety, unable to sleep through dwelling upon business troubles or your ailments, if you feel weak and shaky, take prompt measures and obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills.

Dealers everywhere sell them, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95, Seschen Road, Shanghai.

The headquarters of the American Red Cross Society, has decided that it will not be practicable to send Siberian refugees to Manila to be cared for in a refugee camp under present circumstances. The expense involved in their transportation and care would be too excessive a burden, it is declared.

An epidemic of typhoid, on Spanish influenza, is sweeping over Manila and the provinces, and is said to be taking a heavy toll of lives. The principal danger of the malady seems to be in weakening the system of the victim so that he is easily susceptible to pneumonia or other complications. This is the second epidemic of this disease which has occurred in the Philippines during the present year.

M. C. L. BAZAAR.

A Good Financial Result.

Mrs. Gurner sends us the following financial statement regarding this recent Ministering Children's League bazaar:—

Receipts.	
Kowloon (Mrs. Aitken)	\$ 1,250.40
Police (Mrs. Messer and Mrs. King)	770.00
St. Paul's Girls (Miss Woo)	1,000.80
St. Stephen's Girls (Miss Griffin)	684.00
Girls' Diocesan School (Miss Skipton)	172.00
Quarry Bay (Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Templeton)	1,100.00
B. H. H. school (Miss Clarke)	1,409.55
Fan Oi (Miss Pitt and Miss E. Ho Fook)	1,151.00
Navy (Mrs. Anderson)	\$350.23, Dip \$95.30, Obit \$48.20, Shies \$43.05 and Wizard \$84.00
Entertainment	239.15
Goldfish	107.35
Prak (Mrs. Ritchie)	813.40
Victoria—East Point	—
Victoria School (Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Cooper)	1,780.80
Military (Mrs. Robertson)	450.10
Sweets	114.31
Teas	300.00
Posters	25.00
Entrance Money	139.10
Donation	20.00

Total receipts... \$12,628.64
A small silk bag (with contents), found in the grounds of Government House after the M.C.L. Bazaar, may be obtained by the owner on application to Mrs. Gurner, H.M.S. Tamsar.

Allocation of Fund.

M. C. L. Cotat Ottershaw	\$1,600.00
Trafalgar Orphan Home	1,200.00
Merchant Services Guild Funds	1,700.00
Royal Soldiers' Daughters	1,000.00
St. Dunstan's Home	1,500.00
Children's Ward Necessaries	800.00
French Convent	250.00
Italian Convent	250.00
L. S. M. Training Home	650.00
Baxter Mission	600.00
Village School Fund	600.00
Diocesan Girls School	850.00
O.M.S. Victoria Home	1,200.00
Orphan Homes—Scotland	300.00
Balance in hand	128.64
Total	\$12,628.64

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E. state:—

Winter Uniform.

Blue uniform will, until further orders, be worn for all duties and parades. Helmets will not be worn on any occasion unless specially ordered.

Patrolmen not yet in possession of winter uniforms must wear summer uniforms and caps.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

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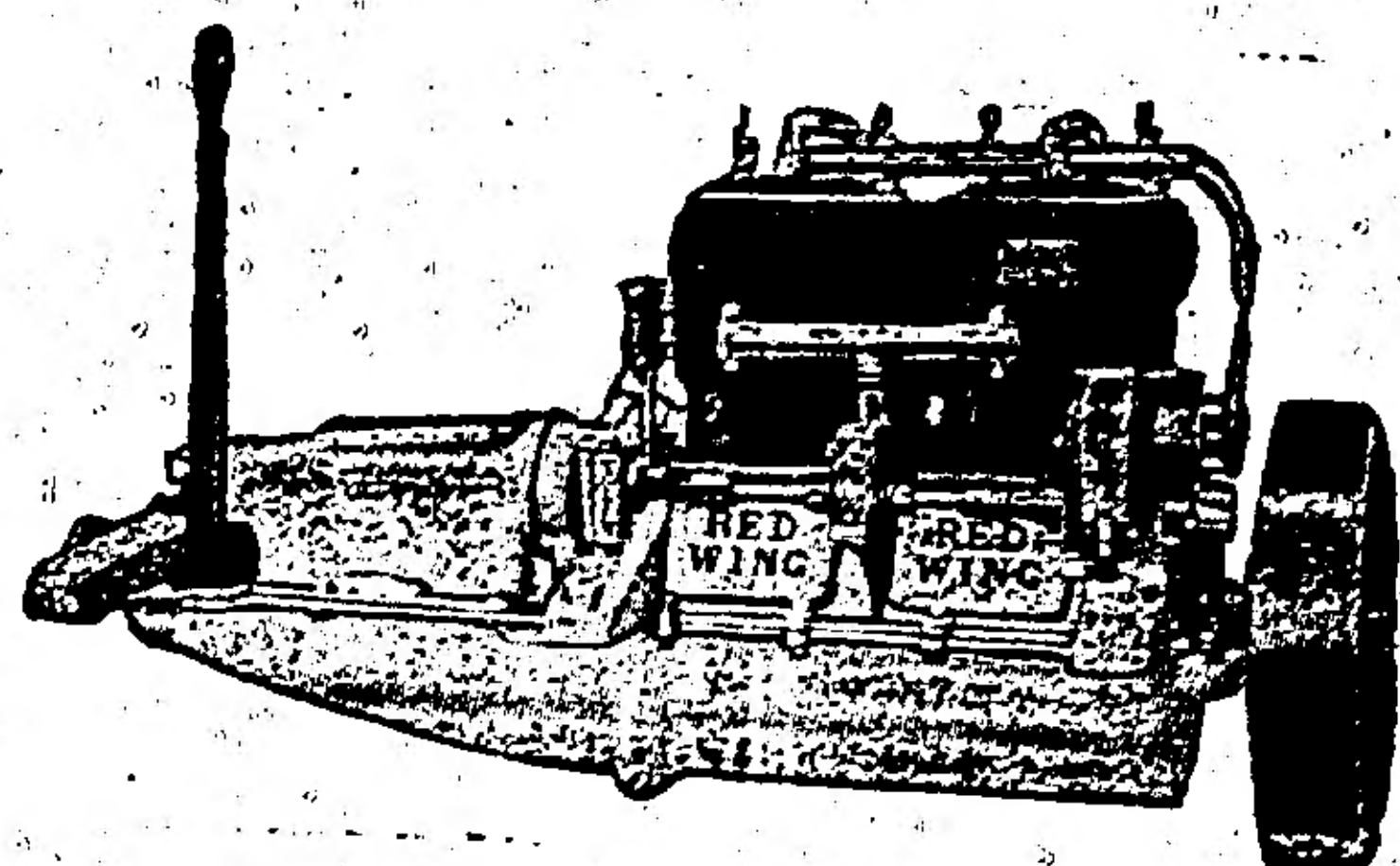
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BUILT TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST SERVICE.

INSPECTION AND/OR ENQUIRY INVITED.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

CRICKET.

Hongkong Cricket Club v. Navy.

The following will represent the Club on their ground at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday, 16th November:—T. E. Pearce (Captain), R. M. Austin, D. E. Donnelly, F. J. de Rome, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, E. Hancock, F. Jacks, Major T. A. Robertson, F. Sutton and E. R. Thomas.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

All parades ordered for the remainder of the week ending 16th November are cancelled.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A commercial graduated student can do TYPING, WRITING, shorthand and bookkeeping; wishing position. Apply Box 1447, c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

DOG LOST.—A Liver and White POINTER DOG, with no bitch on the collar, since the 5th inst. Finder will be rewarded and if not returned will be prosecuted. Apply Box No. 1446 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST

SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

announces a fr. lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C.S.B.

at the THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, November 19th, 1918.

AT 8.30 P.M.

JAEGER

FINE PURE WOOL

PREVENTS CHILL

We are now showing the latest novelties in

Waistcoats, Socks, Dressing gowns, Overcoats, Mufflers, Sweaters, Slippers, Lounge Jackets, Gloves.

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A CO., LTD.

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NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

NEW MUSIC.

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"HAVONOLA"
"MORE CANDY"
"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"
"ALL I NEED IS A GIRL"
"CHERRY BLOSSOM"
"JOAN OF ARC"
"OH! JOHNNY OH!"
ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

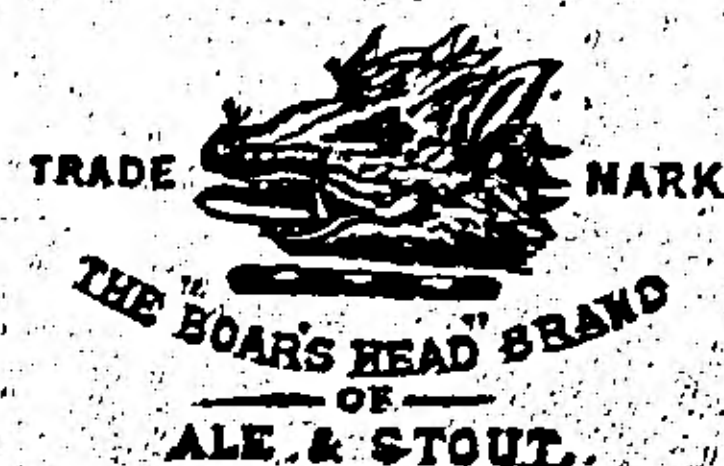
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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917. P. L. Knight,
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special rates are given to the military, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141, Queen Road.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,340	(SUN, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,510	(SATUR, 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	(SATUR, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tensho Maru T. 7,000	(TUESDAY, 19th Nov.
	*Tama Maru T. 7,000	(SATURDAY, 23rd Nov.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOSABAY & CAPE TOWN, VIA SINGAPORE, ZAMBANANG, THURSDAY IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, ADELPHY, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, MALACCA & COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," "A" "Katori Maru," each of over 80,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Suwa Maru MON, 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru THURS, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

*Including Manila Roundabout.

For further information apply to
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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	16th Nov. at noon.
TERO MARU	22,000	26th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

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Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.
KITO MARU 17,200 9th January.Mokere are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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(15,000 tons, American Registry) (13,000 tons, American Registry)

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TO
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

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SHIPPING.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	19th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	21st Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Nov. 14, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Billion	Java & M'sar	in port	18th Nov.	Kobe, Y'hama
Schiedyk	Java	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	Saigon
Tjimanock	Java	24th Nov.	30th Nov.	Shanghai
Nias	Java	29th Nov.	1st Dec.	Saigon
Tjikin	Java	26th Nov.	1st Dec.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN

(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leave H.K.
Halim	A. E. Hodgins	15th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Halhong	J. W. Evans	22nd Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'HA' via S'ow, F'chow Taisang	Fri., 15th Nov. at d'light	
HAIPHONG	Tungnung	Fri., 15th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo W'ingsang	Sun., 17th Nov. at d'light	
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 19th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Tuangsang	Fri., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with vessels by the L. K. KWAISANG and "VITIM" calling at Singapore, Penang, and other ports.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The L. K. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Shippers on this line have a assured amount of passenger accommodation, and through rates can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAPHO LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi and Haiphong.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, having upper deck accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadar, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Yantai and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Another Jubilee on Newcastle Quayside.

How salubrious is the air of Newcastle Quayside may be judged by the number of Tyne-side men who "stick it" for 50 years and over and still seem so little the worse for wear. The late Sir William Stephenson celebrated his business jubilee long before his death. Mr. George Renwick and Mr. J. E. Davidson are two of several comparative youngsters who have put half a century, of Quayside work behind them and still seem capable of another half century. Recently the number of these veterans was added to by Mr. J. E. Tully, of the firm of the firm of Messrs. Ridley, Son and Tully, ship-owners, shipbrokers and coal exporters. His friends on Change presented him, at the hands of Mr. George Renwick, with a handsome chiming "grandfather's" clock. Mr. Tully is a member of the North of England Steamship Owners' Association of which body he has been chairman, a River Tyne Commissioner, chairman of the Mercantile Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Jarrow, and a director of the North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association and War Risks Association, not to mention other insurance clubs and industrial undertakings. He has served on the Committee for the Supply of Coal to France, and is an authority on coal trimming. He is still a very active Quaysider and prominent in the councils of the Chamber of Commerce.

Death of a Well-Known Liverpool Shipowner.

Shipping and commercial circles of Liverpool will learn with deep regret of the death of Mr. John Sutton Mack, a member of the Liverpool shipping firm of Messrs. James J. Mack and Sons, oriel-chambers, Water-street, Liverpool, which took place recently at his residence, Seabank-road, Wallasey, in his 68th year, after an illness of about three months' duration. The deceased gentleman was a figure of outstanding prominence in the British coasting trade, and in this particular section was an authority, consequently his advice was frequently sought after when matters affecting the trade were under consideration. In his business relationship his dealings were always guided and dominated by the highest ideals, whilst his philanthropy was of that high order which rejoiced in giving quietly and unostentatiously, and there will be many who are the poorer for his removal. Mr. Mack, who was the third son of the late Mr. James J. Mack, of Bootle, and was born at Liverpool, had been associated with Liverpool shipping for over half a century, for as a boy when leaving college he entered the service of the famous Guion Line, which company was among the pioneers of the great Liverpool shipping lines, and by assiduity and devotion to duty he rose in the company until he had the proud satisfaction of being a director of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co., Ltd., which was run under the name of the Guion Line, after having been for some years the inward freight manager of the company. Some 42 years ago he decided to commence business on his own account as a steamship owner, and having secured offices in Castle-street he, with his brothers, founded the firm of Messrs. Jas. J. Mack and Sons, purchasing several steamers and having others specially built for the trade, which extended rapidly. In conjunction with his brothers the deceased gentleman assisted in establishing the Belfast and Mersey S.S. Co., Ltd., and the Manchester S.S. Co., which have for many years past maintained regular services between Liverpool and Belfast respectively, and of which they are the managers on this side. He was a member of the Mersey District Maritime Board, a director of the British Marine Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., of London, and a member of the Junior Reform Club in earlier years he was a very active worker in the Liberal cause, and his organising abilities were particularly striking. He was a very devoted worker for the Wesleyan denomination both in Bootle, Liverpool, and Wallasey, in the latter borough at the Manor-road, Wesleyan Church, where he was one of its strongest supporters, and most loyal adherents. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and one son who is engaged on Admiralty work.

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Jee-fong-tung, Pansan, Des Voeux Road, Central, from Shanghai.
Shirayuki, Charter Road, from Shanghai.
King-to, Kachain Naskai, from Shanghai.
Cameroon Netherlands Trading Society, from Yokohama.
Yanon, from Kobe.
Wron, from Yokohama.
K. O. Das Chinese, Y. M. C. A. from Shanghai.

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S.S. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th November, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees risk, and expenses and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 15th November, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All claimed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 18th November, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 25th November, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong: 9th November, 1918.

Chu Lip Tong, 276, Des Voeux Road Central, from Olongapo, Lautising, from Shanghai.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 8, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia

"China Telegraph Co."

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong.

Phulwell, from Bangkok (Annam).

The Controller, from Bangkok.

Knight, from Boston.

Captain Jones, care Biscoy, from Calcutta.

Lanwood Bagent, c/o American Consul, from Manila.

1. Z. GIBSON, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 7, 1918.

HONGKONG'S ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued from Page 4)

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.

The scene at St. John's Cathedral was most impressive. The special thanksgiving service was fixed for 10 a.m., but long before that hour the Cathedral was full. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, with the members of the Legislative Council and those who had been present at the Council meeting, were late in arriving, the meeting having extended over the time anticipated. Seats had been reserved for the party, while there were reservations also for the Army and Navy and the Masons. Church parade for the Services was voluntary but many attended, interspersed also being the uniforms of Defence Corps officers and Police Reserve. The Band of H. M. S.

took part. The Masons were present in large numbers. The Cadets also turned out in strength with their bugles and drums, but owing to the great crowd most of them had to form part of the overflow which partly filled the Cathedral compound and which included very many well-known residents. The Girl Guides had seats in the chancel. The clergymen present were: Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle (Cathedral Chaplain), Rev. F. G. Hastings R.N., Rev. B. C. Gough, Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Rev. A. D. Stewart, Rev. C. B. Shaan and Rev. J. S. Harrington. Mr. Denman Fuller was at the organ.

The service opened with hymn 166. Rev. W. T. Featherstone and Rev. A. D. Stewart read the prayers, and Rev. F. G. Hastings the lesson. Special prayers of thanks were offered—thanks for the victory, for the preservation of the Empire, for the spirit of service the war has called forth, for the righteousness of the cause, for the heroism, valor and endurance of our men and women, the unity of the Allied nations and all the blessings the war has brought. A prayer of remembrance for those fallen was also said, followed by the General Thanksgiving, the Grace and the Te Deum. The Psalms sung were Nos. 98, 124 and 149.

Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle preached eloquently. He said:

Thank God it is over. That is the thought in all our hearts. The terrible time of slaughter is finished. We shall no longer dread to receive a telegram, lest it tell us of brother or son or husband killed or missing. The river of blood which for the last four years has been drenching the soil of Belgium and France, and of many another country, has ceased to flow. We thank God for that.

In the old days, before the War we were so accustomed to peace that we had almost forgotten to realise what a wonderful blessing it is. But now we know what war is we thank God for the blessing of peace.

We feel like a person awaking from a nightmare, only our nightmare has lasted over four years and it has been so real. Now it is finished. The world-war is over, and that alone is cause for thanksgiving.

But we might have had an inconclusive peace, a peace of exhaustion, a peace brought about by weariness, a peace which would result in a renewal of war in a few years' time—but thank God it is not that. This is the peace of victory, overwhelming and unquestionable victory.

There is no room for compromise. The vanquished enemy has had to accept the terms which the victorious Allies have dictated. We thank God for that.

We thank Him that the victory on the battle fronts is overwhelming and complete. Nowhere has the enemy been victorious at the end. To no part of the world-wide field can he point and say "in that place we are victors." Everywhere the Allied cause, which is the cause of Justice and Righteousness, yes, which is the cause of God Himself, everywhere that cause is triumphant.

With hearts overflowing with joy we thank God for his victory. "At Thy rebuke O God, both the chariot and horse are fallen. Thou, art the God that doest wonders. Thou hast mightily delivered thy people."

And we thank God for what we have been spared. While many of our gallant Allies have known the horrors of invasion and have suffered all the terrors that a barbarous

heart, joined to a civilized brain, could devise, our Empire has been free from the foot of the invader.

We thank God for our freedom from invasion. Here were Germans here in August 1914 who told us that the German flag would fly on the Peak ere six months should pass.

Picture to yourselves the horrors which would have been enacted here had that come about. No wealth, no position, no power would have saved Englishmen and women from suffering all that the Belgians and French suffered and worse.

The best houses would have been what the chateaux and castles of northern France and Belgium are to-day. He fortunes of the wealthy would have disappeared.

All Britishers would have been in poverty as all Belgians are to-day. No man's life would have been safe and no woman's honour would have been secure. For as we know "the Germans adopted the policy of 'fratricide.' They deliberately attempted to make war such a fearful thing that the enemy would sue for peace on any terms."

With them war was reduced to a calculated science, emptied of all chivalry, divested of all romance, equipped with 'coches and spraying machines to burn the houses of non-combatants, destroying an ancient university in one place, in another a cathedral consecrated by the associations of centuries.

Laying monstrous fines on conquered towns, shooting innocent citizens whom they had taken as hostages, and doing all this, not in the heat and rage of battle, but as the acts of men beyond control but deliberately, of set purpose, under orders written in military headquarters.

We thank God that we and the whole of our Empire have been spared the horrors of invasion by such foes. And that the cruel and vindictive methods by which they sought to terrify the world have resulted in arousing against them the wrath of the world they hoped to terrify. So that the world has seen that such a method of warfare is a menace to civilization which cannot be endured.

And to-day, as we thank God for sparing our Empire from invasion during the years of war, we thank Him too for having delivered those allied countries who have been held in the iron bondage of Prussian rule from the yoke of the oppressor. They have seen their fields ruined, their houses burnt, their people slain, but the end has come. The invader has been driven out, or is now evacuating them and freedom and peace will soon reign again in those sorely tortured lands.

And today, as we see the result of their work in the glorious victory we are celebrating, we thank God for those who have made the supreme sacrifice in their country's cause. I do not doubt that they are rejoicing with us to-day, and that they know of the victory that has been won, that to-day they see the accomplishment of their heart's desire, and they know that they have not died in vain.

(Continued from page 4.)

We thank God for their lives, and the splendid inspiration of their deaths: they thought not of themselves, all their prospects, all the things for which men work and strive, all their talents, even life itself they gave as a willing sacrifice, for their country. If they had not done so, we to-day should have been slaves of Germany, the British Empire would have fallen and the world would soon have been under the rule of the Hohen-zollerns. We thank God to-day for our valiant dead. They have saved the world by their deaths. They died that we might live. And from their deaths there comes to us the challenge to make our lives and our country worthy of those gallant heroes.

They have died for their country, for the cause of righteousness and truth, but you and I have to do something which is no less difficult, we have to live for the same cause, which is the cause of God. They died an unselfish death, but we have to live an unselfish life, and by the grace of Christ we can do it.

Look behind the great struggle that has closed, and you will see that it was a struggle between two great principles. On the one side was the principle of Nietzsche, the principle that might is right, that the strong can do what he likes, that truth need not be regarded, and on the other side is the principle of truth, the principle that treaties are inviolable, the principle that the strong must defend the weak, the principle of unselfishness, in other words the principle of Christ.

The Germans openly derided the laws, the morality, the teaching of Christ; it was, as an Irish writer put it, that Odin had thrown down his last challenge to Christ, and to-day we thank God that the principles of Christ have triumphed, and German culture lies ruined and undone. To-day the German nation has begun to learn that selfishness does not pay, may that nation be brought to a real repentance by the hardships and punishments which are in store for her, so that in the years to come she may become an honourable nation and be found worthy to be admitted to the comity of civilised peoples, from which to-day she is a pariah and an outcast.

We thank God to-day for victory, and let us pray that as our nation and our Allies were unshaken in the day of calamity, so we may be wise in the day of victory to use our success unselfishly for the good of mankind and for the glory of God.

We stand to-day at the most momentous epoch in the world's history since the Resurrection of Christ. Old things are passing away, a new world is in the making. Is it to be a world in which the old selfish principle of each for himself is again to become the rule? Or is it to be a world in which the unselfishness of those who sacrificed their lives for us is reflected in a new spirit of unselfishness?

"Something" kinder, higher, holier—all each and each for all. The spirit of unselfishness is the spirit of Christ. Let us see that His spirit rules in our hearts, and then the world will be a better world, a happier world, it will be a world that has learned the truth of that divine paradox "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for My sake, the same shall save it."

Hymn 298 was sung, the Blessing and the National Anthem concluding the service. The organist rendered "Land of Hope and Glory" as the concluding voluntary.

The offertory will be devoted to a memorial to those killed in the war, to be erected in the cathedral or in the compound.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Services bearing the auspicious occasion were held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the sacred edifice being crowded. The members of the Portuguese community attended en masse and there were also present the Catholic members of the French

and other communities represented in the Colony, together with the Consuls for Peru, Portugal, Chili, and Mexico. On behalf of the French Consul, who was at the official service elsewhere, Captain K. Quast attended, wearing his war decorations. Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Chevalier Dr. Gomes and the Commander of the gunboat Patria occupied seats in the body of the Cathedral, while among the clergy in attendance were the fathers of the French and Spanish Missions, also several Chinese clergy, as well as a number from Macau. The pupils and sisters of the French and Italian Convents and the brothers and pupils of St. Joseph's College and St. Lewis' School formed part of the large assemblage, and Section 2 of the Police Reserve were dispersed among the congregation. The Band of the Police Reserve attended and played the national anthems of the Allies whilst approaching and leaving the Cathedral.

The Cathedral was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The tower was bedecked with many flags, while the interior was draped with tapestries. At ten o'clock the service commenced with the offering of Holy Mass by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, assisted by Fathers Maria, Robert and Benjamin. Holy Mass over, Father O. Gonzales, read a solo psalm "Ad Te Le Vavi" with the assistance of the church choir. During the Offertory Mr. Aquino rendered the "Ave Maria." At the close of the Elevation the "Ave Verum" was sung by a quartette. Bishop Pozzoni sang the Thanksgiving Hymn with the congregation and choir. The choir also rendered the "Tantum Ergo" and this was followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and "Laudate Dominum."

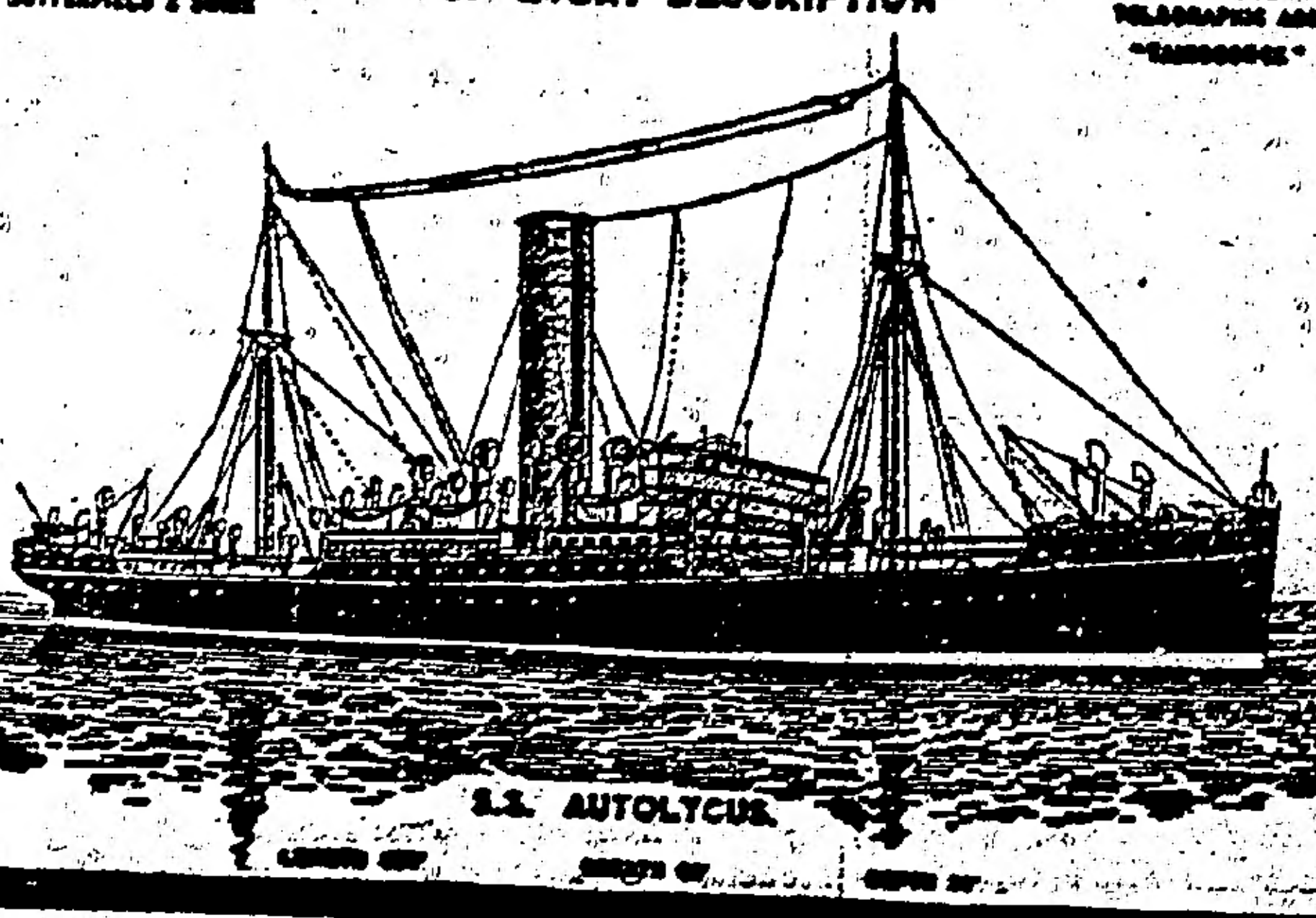
After the Gospel His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni delivered the following sermon:—Dear brethren in Jesus Christ: "This is the day which the Lord has made; let us be glad and rejoice therein." I fulfil with joy the pleasing task of vouching the universal exultation for having at last obtained the longed for peace. Yes, we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts because it is a great benefit of God which claims our deepest gratitude. The war is ended, and we are all pleased to acknowledge that from the horrors and cruelties, the miseries and sufferings of the long and awful contest, has emerged a tendency of men's minds and hearts to come back to God. Many of those who had forgotten God, had

forgot His divine law, and were leading lives of sensual worldliness and forgetfulness of the supernatural, were, by the force of circumstances, brought back to God. We must thank God for this effect of the war. The war is ended, from the way in which the war has been fought, we all have to confess that this is not due to bravery, diplomacy or to any agreement among nations, nor even to men, but is solely to God. The war ended; but we must not forget that we have been granted such boon not in view of our merits, but only because God, in His mercy, through the merits of our Lord, has deigned to accept the sacrifice of those who fought and died in the war, has deigned to accept the sufferings of the people and in spite of our sins, has shortened the time of punishment. Oh, how fervent must be our thanksgiving to Him for having been so merciful towards us. We must thank God also for the wisdom he gave to those leaders of nations who have taken such right counsel in those dark days of struggle and perplexity, thank Him for the courage and shrewdness granted to the valiant generalissimo and to all the other generals, thank Him for the heroic readiness to overcome all kinds of fatigue and their lives granted to all of us, soldiers and for the steadfastness granted to our people to sacrifice everything, without all those favours, it would have been impossible to achieve final success. It is God therefore, the God of Hosts, that we must thank for the definite success of the arms of the Allies. We should be most grateful to God who has been so merciful towards us as to grant our prayers and bless our sacrifices, and guide those who have been the means of the triumph of our arms in spite of our demerits, because He always upholds the cause of right and justice. Let us then, always be faithful to this cause. Let the terrible bloodshed that horrified us for more than four years teach us a precious lesson: the lesson that no wrong can be overlooked in the accounts of Divine Providence, but will be paid for sooner or later, and that we must always be just in our dealings with God, man and ourselves, if we wish our cause to be identified with that of the Almighty. Let us pray that this may be the fruit of our victory. Let us pray that there may be established among the nations that order which is based on Right instead of Might, and

(Continued on Page 9)

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

A GERMAN NAVAL ORDER.

London, Nov. 11. The Admiralty has intercepted a German Naval wireless message issued by the medium of the warship *Strasbourg* to all warships, destroyers and submarines in the North Sea and the Baltic. It quotes the armistice terms and adds: The blockade instituted in defiance of International Law against the German people is to continue and would involve our destruction. It calls on the fleet to defend the country from the unheard-of presumption. Reports state that strong English forces are off Skaw and orders submarines in the Baltic to assemble in Samsitz Harbour.

THE LAST OF THE FIGHTING.

London, Nov. 11. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: When hostilities were suspended at eleven this morning we had reached the general line on the Franco-Belgian frontier, eastward of Mons, Chivres, Lessines, and Ghent. Our squadrons on Nov. 10th dropped nineteen tons of bombs, destroyed sixteen German machines, drove down one and bombed two others standing in an aerodrome. Nine British are missing. Our night bombers dropped twenty tons of bombs on targets including railways at Louvain, Namur and Charleroi.

Paris, Nov. 12. The French took Sirén and Metziers. Extraordinary speed has marked the Allied advance on the whole front. The Belgians with the French and Americans swept across the right bank of the Scheldt above Ghent. The French have compelled the enemy to abandon many guns and a vast quantity of material in the last few days. The last German is being driven from French soil.—Havas.

ITALIAN CAPTURES.

London, Nov. 11. An Italian official message says: Our captures so far counted between Oct. 24 to Nov. 4 are 10,858 officers, 41,616 men and 6,816 guns. Operations were suspended at eleven in the morning.

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

London, Nov. 11. The Shipping Controller announces that the Government control of merchant shipping will not continue after the war longer than is necessary to provide for the extraordinary conditions arising from the war. Privately owned ships will be released as soon as the tonnage available is considered sufficient to provide the essential national shipping services.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 9. Silver is quiet.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF A PUSH.

(By Captain H.B.C. Pollard).

The first stages of a great offensive are the foundations upon which the whole success of the operations depend. The communication with its triumphant announcement that: "at dawn we attacked on a ten-mile line between A and B, and have penetrated the enemy positions to a depth of two or three miles" gives little idea of the weeks of labour and careful planning that preceded the blow.

Let us take the work done by one Division preparatory to delivering an attack upon the opposite trench zone. First, the Commander of the Division has to be informed of the general plan of assault, the objectives and the amount of artillery and reinforcements that will be at his disposal. He then sets to work mapping out a plan of attack. To do this he must study the ground over which the fighting will take place, and all possible information that has been collected about the enemy position. From maps, reports and aeroplane photographs, large-scale models of the ground to be attacked are prepared, and every detail of strong points, machine-gun emplacements, switch-trenches, pill-boxes and wire is reproduced in miniature, the whole being kept up to date from any new information reported.

The ground is then split up into smaller sectors and allotted to the brigades, who in turn allot frontages to the different battalions.

The artillery barrage chart is most carefully worked out and time tables prepared. In addition to the creeping barrage special shoots have to be arranged for the purpose of wire cutting, and all unit Commanders have to be familiar with the artillery programme so far as it concerns their formations.

A great deal of work has to be done by the trench garrisons in order to prepare their weapons for the purposes of the attack. Forming up, places have to be allotted and communication

trenches dug to them. The whole trench system has to be placarded with names and notice boards, so that strange troops can find their way by map directions alone. The actual front trenches have to be fitted with trench ladders or foot-holds for the troops to swarm out over the parapet easily. Communication trenches have to be opened out so that stretchers can pass, and the traffic routes have to be carefully labelled "in" and "out" to prevent congestion. Shell-proof headquarters and dressing stations have to be established, and the tunnelling companies have to drive covered saps out into No Man's Land. When the assault goes over, the thin roofs of these saps are knocked in, and they serve as communication trenches across the area the enemy counter-barrage is likely to descend.

In the same way the Engineers working at night, carry buried cables as far out into No Man's Land as they can, and special arrangements have to be made for wireless and visual signalling stations.

The Pioneers have to complete forward dumps of essential stores and material, and must prepare trench bridges over which the field guns can be brought up to support the infantry.

At dumps must be collected rifle ammunition, bombs, rifle grenades, filled Lewis-gun magazines and machine-gun belts, aeroplane flares and special signal rockets, Stokes and trench mortar projectiles and digging tools. In addition each battalion has a spare store of one thousand tinns of bully beef and biscuit tins, and an equally important depot of one thousand tins of drinking water.

Oases have to be erected for prisoners, and special tracks placarded with direction boards to lead walking wounded to the advanced dressing stations. Arrangements have also to be made for the provision of police posts to control traffic.

When every detail of the plan has been completed, the assault troops and the tanks come up under cover of darkness and at the appointed zero hour the attack is launched. Without any previous warning the whole position breaks into a furious mass of fire, and on the heels of

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph").

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

Nauen, November 11.

The new People's Government consists of the Majority Socialists, Albert Schiedemann and Landsturm, and the Independent Socialists, Dittmann, and Barth, which is constituting itself a Council of Commissioners. An active Committee, chosen from the representatives of all the troops in Greater Berlin, was placed itself at the disposition of the Socialist Government for upholding public safety, peace and order. There have been isolated cases of plundering, which have been rigorously punished. Almost all places of business and public institutions are open as usual, and work will be resumed at an early date at all the factories.—French Wireless.

Lyons, November 11. A message from Basel states that violent fighting occurred on the night of the 9th inst. in the streets of Berlin between revolutionaries and monarchists. The fighting was particularly intense near the buildings of the Court-Martial, which adjoins the Imperial Palace. The fighting was also severe in the vicinity of the Friedrich-Strasse railway station. The resistance of the monarchists weakened towards mid-day on Sunday.

Lyons, November 11. The Socialist leader, Herr Ebert, now definitely recognised as the Chancellor, issued a proclamation, announcing the formation of a popular government, which will assure peace to the German people and consolidate the liberty they have gained. The Chancellor declares that the political transformation of Germany must not hinder the re-education of the people, and asks all to maintain order and tranquillity.—French Wireless.

Lyons, November 11. "Vorwaerts" announces that the King of Saxony has been deposed.

Lyons, November 11. The King of Wurtemberg has abdicated.—French Wireless.

Lyons, November 11. The ex-King of Bavaria and the ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht have left Munich.—French Wireless.

FOOTBALL.

H. K. F. C. v. Navy.

The following players have been picked to represent the Hongkong Football Club in their game with the Royal Navy on Saturday the 16th inst. at 4 p.m. on the Navy Ground:—G. Garrard; F.W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, A.N. Oiler and J.D. Carriere; E. Rie; J. Clark, D. Biechelmann, H. McTavish and T. Jennings. Reserves:—T.L. Knight and J. Ragnassus.

The Allied Victory.

His Lordship Bishop Posner has ordered the *Te Deum* to be sung after the last Mass in every Catholic Church in the Colony on Sunday next, the 17th instant, and again in the Cathedral at the Benediction at 5.30 p.m.

The barrage the assault wave goes over the top, followed at some fifty to seventy yards distance by the stronger second wave, this in turn being supported by the third wave which advances in small columns of platoons.

As the depth of the fighting increases the troops engaged get beyond the trench areas, and the action changes from trench warfare to open fighting, when the successive steps of the operations are dictated to a great extent by chance conditions. Nevertheless it is the first day's action in the original trench zone that lays the foundation of all subsequent success. If this first attack is not effective, and enemy counter-attacks succeed in restoring the position, the chance of surprise has been lost and all idea of further operations in that sector must be abandoned. It is considerably time.

BAD MILK.

Prosecutions at the Police Court.

"Who is the defendant?" was asked by Mr. P.W. Goldring at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J.B. Wood, when he appeared to represent the owners of the Kowloon Dairy Co., who were summoned for selling bad milk.

Mr. Goldring said that the summons was made out in the name of Mr. Ahwea, but he unfortunately perished in the Racecourse catastrophe. He, Mr. Goldring certainly objected to this.

Mr. A. Gibson, who appeared for the prosecution, said he did not know on whom the summons was served. He presumed that Mr. Ahwea was dead.

His Worship said that the summons should be struck out. As Mr. Gibson and Mr. Goldring had no objection to this course, the summons was struck out.

Shan King Nain, 121 Wellington Street, was next summoned for selling adulterated milk.

Mr. A. Gibson, prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada defended. Sanitary Inspector Pearson deposed that on the date in question he went to the shop and asked for three bottles of milk. He was given them and sent them to the Analyst.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada witness said that he had prosecuted the defendant before. He knew that the defendant was carrying on a restaurant, and that he did not keep a dairy. The defendant had told him that he got the milk from the Wing Fat Dairy.

He did not consider it his duty to find out where the Wing Fat Dairy was. He would not suggest that the defendant had mixed the milk with water. The bottle had a cardboard cover on it, but was sealed.

The defendant deposed that he was the manager of the restaurant and he always received milk from the Wing Fat Dairy. He kept the bottles in an ice-chest. He did not open the bottles, and could not say whether the milk was adulterated.

In reply to His Worship, defendant said that he did not adulterate the milk. Continuing, defendant said that he had not received any complaints from his clients.

Mr. d'Almada said that the Wing Fat Dairy was known to the Sanitary Authorities, but despite the fact that they once prosecuted defendant and failed, now again they prosecuted him. If the Sanitary Authorities wished to do any good to the community they should prosecute the Dairy and not the defendant.

(Mr. d'Almada) thought it was more "persecution than prosecution." Defendant bought the milk from the Wing Fat Dairy thinking it was good. There was never any seal on the bottle.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

THE ALLIED VICTORY.

Jubilant at Canton.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

All the official Departments were decorated on 13th inst. in celebration of the victory of the Allies. A gorgeous celebration was observed on the Shamoon. It began on the 11th inst. and continued to the 13th inst. The Union Jack was flown on the building of the German Consulate. A lantern procession took place on the evening of the 13th amid scenes of much enthusiasm.

A notice has been issued by the British Consul at the Shamoon to the effect that one of the terms made by the Allied powers is better than those made by the Chinese Republic. It is that all Germans and their movable properties must leave the Shamoon within a month.

An official letter from the French Consul to the Civil Governor requests him to encourage the people to buy the French War Bonds.

THE WISDOM OF FOOLS. KAISER AND HIS PEOPLE.

By Lieut. C. Vince.

Former Japanese Envoy's Impressions.

A writer in the German paper *Dentschke Politik* has described an odd and interesting little scene.

He went as he rather contemptuously puts it, into "a corner of Germany where the political aims of the world are not so clearly envisaged as they are in the centres of action." There in a shop he found talking together "a few townsmen and peasants, old people, all of whom had some on the western front."

He found them talking over the failure of their armies in the attack on the Marne, shaking their heads over it very sadly. That attack had been going to take their armies to Paris and bring back to them, waiting in Germany, peace and plenty and their sons. But somehow it had failed.

The townsmen and peasants received him, evidently, with respect as a man coming from one of the "centres of action." They asked him to give them a frank answer to a question. He promised them a frank answer and they put their question. The question was: "Please tell us your honest opinion: must we give it up?"

To this he answered with another question: "How are we to give it up? Do you believe that it depends upon us? Do you think that the enemy will give us any chance?"

His answer was received without contradiction (one would not contradict a man coming from one of the "centres of action") but at the same time with "an uncertain silence."

It is clear that he was not satisfied with this "uncertain silence," but went on to argue with them for he says later that "he hopes he convinced his friends that it was the enemy's fault." Perhaps it was just their polite silence which made him think that they were convinced, or perhaps they really were convinced. For they were very simple people.

He describes what "simple people" they were. Evidently they were the sort of people on whom all the ingenuity of Loden-dorff's despatches and of the articles of the military critics, was wasted. The ideas, he says, which "the High Command" is always so anxious to impress on public opinion are "too subtle" for them.

"They are only gradually convinced, and they will only really believe when the Germans again advance." You see at once the sort of people they are, slow, dull minds which cannot at once understand that the further a victorious army retreats the more victorious it is.

Then he tells us another interesting thing about these "townspeople and peasants" in their corner. "They have not really forgotten that we were originally the party attacked, they would repudiate with indignation the suggestion that Germany caused the war, and they have read often enough that we offered peace and the enemy refused to take it."

And yet (and this is the extraordinary thing) "and yet behind all this there is a vague idea that if we were really to declare ourselves ready to renounce this war aim or that, if we were willing, as the simple man says, 'to give it up we could have peace'."

The writer fears that such beliefs are proof of the "inadequacy of the Government propaganda." Perhaps it has been inadequate, or perhaps, like the ideas of the High Command, it has been merely "too subtle." It has told "the peasants and townspeople" that the war was forced upon Germany. It has told them that Germany offered peace, and that the enemy refused it. It has told them these things and they have believed them.

But at the same time, it has told them of what German victories have taken from Belgium, and from France and from Russia and from Rumania, and of what some day they will take from wicked England. And so in the minds of these "simple people" there has strangely remained this "vague idea" that if Germany were "to give up something" then she "could have peace."

It is the folly of simple minds that the German Government propaganda is to set itself to combat. But will it succeed in convincing the simple people that it is all the enemy's fault; or will they still persist in their "vague idea" that Germany has "things to give up," conquests, ambitions, vain conceits, false ideas before she can have peace? It is an interesting question.

Mr. Torachi Sagimura was the last Japanese Ambassador to Germany which country he left for Japan on leave shortly before the outbreak of hostilities. He has been staying at the villa at Sakawa, near Olawara, for the benefit of his health. Interviewed by a *Kokusan* representative Mr. Sagimura spoke to the following effect regarding the Kaiser and Germans in general:—

"The Kaiser is no doubt a great man but not a great man like Napoleon; he is just an ordinary great man. If he was really a super-man he would not have embarked on such a reckless adventure as the present war, which must prove disastrous to him. The Kaiser's father was a great man and succeeded in accomplishing a great task with the assistance of Moltke and Bismarck. The Kaiser, however, lacks the large mind of his father as well as his ability in leadership. He has always suffered from an exaggerated idea of his power and importance.

"There is no question whatever, however, as to the industriousness and thrifty nature of the Germans. For example, directors of most of public companies in Germany come to office earlier and remain later than the other members of the concerns and work very hard. Among the many things Germany has achieved in the line of industrial arts may be mentioned the production of synthetic silk which may be said to have more or less affected the Japanese industry.

Some of the German factories were closed to Japanese visitors for fear that their industrial secrets might be stolen but a certain large factory was wide open to Japanese. The conductors of the factory were of the opinion that the Japanese are clever but very lazy and although they might obtain industrial secrets they would have no occasion to put them into practice as it would mean a larger cost of production than in Germany. Germany would, they said, therefore, continue to supply better and cheaper goods to the world.

"I returned to Japan after an absence extending to thirty years and was greatly surprised at the loosening of moral ideas among the people and the shamelessness of the Japanese. For example, I met at a social function men who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in connection with the notorious naval scandal; a certain Peer, who had retired from active life on account of his complicity in a criminal offence, was present at the Imperial Coronation at Kyoto; and ex-members of the Diet, who were sentenced to imprisonment on charges of corruption, were again elected as people's representatives in the Diet."

War Wages for Convicts. Under an executive order announced in Washington the President authorises the placing of war supply contracts with the heads of prisons and reformatories at prevailing prices and directs that prisoners engaged on such contracts shall receive wages corresponding with those paid for similar work in the vicinity. Extensive plans are being worked out for making use of the manpower of Federal penitentiaries and other penal institutions during the war. Congress already has provided for industrial plants at some of the prisons.

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These no doubt, are very "simple people," but it is only such wisdom of fools that can bring Germany the peace for which her foolish war aims have been fighting.

He seemed to be hugely tired by many things and did not want to think. Yet he was very happy, more happy even than tired men just come all new to comfort.

He gazed and gazed at the face in the dark. And then he felt quite sure.

He was about to speak. Was she looking at him? Was she watching him, he wondered? He glanced for the first time to his own reflection in that clear row of faces.

His own reflection was not there, but black dark between his two neighbours. And then he knew it was dead.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

By Captain Lord Dunsany.

After John Calleron was hit he was in a kind of twilight of the mind. Things grew dimmer and calmer; harsh outlines of events became blurred; memories came to him; there was a singing in his ears like far-off bells; things seemed more beautiful than they had a while ago; to him it was for the world like evening after some quiet sunset, when lawns and shrubs and woods and some old spires look lovely in the late light, and one reflects on past days. Thus he carried on, seeing things dimly. And what is sometimes called "the roar of battle," those aerial voices that snarl and moan and whine and rage at soldiers, had grown dimmer too. It all seemed further away, and little, as far things are. He still heard the bullets: there is something so violently and intensely sharp in the snap of passing bullets at short ranges that you hear them in deepest thought, and even in dreams. He heard them, tearing by above all things else. The roar seemed fainter and dimmer, and smaller and further away.

He did not think he was very badly hit, but nothing seemed to matter as it did a while ago. Yet he carried on.

And then he opened his eyes very wide, and found he was back in London again in an Underground train. He knew it at once by the look of it. He had made hundreds of journeys, long ago, by those trains. He knew by the dark, outside, that it had not left London; but what was odder than that, if one stopped to think of it, was that he knew exactly where it was going. It was the train that went away out into the country where he used to live as a boy. He was sure of that without thinking.

When he began to think how he came to be there he remembered the war as a very far off thing. He supposed he had been unconscious a very long time. He was all right now.

Other people were sitting beside him on the same seat. They all seemed like people he remembered a very long time ago. In the darkness opposite, beyond the windows of the train, he could see their reflections clearly. He looked at the reflections but could not quite remember.

A woman was sitting on his left. She was quite young. She was more like someone that he most deeply remembered than all the others were. He gazed at her, and tried to clear his mind.

He did not turn and stare at her but he quietly watched her reflection before him in the dark. Every detail of her dress, her young face, her hair, the little ornaments she wore, were minutely clear before him, looking out of the dark. So contented she looked you would say, she was untroubled by war.

As he gazed at the clear calm face, and the dress that seemed neat though old and like all things, so far away, his mind grew clearer and clearer. It seemed to him certain it was the face of his own mother, but from thirty years ago, out of old memories and one picture. He felt sure that it was his mother as she had been when he was very small, and yet after thirty years how could he know? He puzzled to try and be quite sure. But how she came to be there, looking like that, out of those oldest memories, he did not think of at all.

He seemed to be hugely tired by many things and did not want to think. Yet he was very happy, more happy even than tired men just come all new to comfort.

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He was about to speak. Was she looking at him? Was she watching him, he wondered? He glanced for the first time to his own reflection in that clear row of faces.

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HONGKONG'S ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

upon the possibilities of mutual confidence instead of upon the menace of reciprocal jealousies; that order shall secure a lasting peace in which men's hearts can be at rest, because it will be founded on religion, duty and good will, thus surpassing all understanding. Let us not fail to pray for the nation which unfortunately abandoned the Allies, and for all the others that fought against the Allies, that they also may learn the lesson of the war and profit by it, so that they may not be plunged in a strife which can only result in anarchy, the suicide of themselves and that they may understand their wrongs, make reparation for them and be able to start a new life in the comity of nations. Let us not forget in our prayers the souls of those gallant men who in their hundreds on land and on sea and in the air have given their lives for the cause of justice and humanity. Let us pray with fervour and humility; let us pray with sorrow for our sins and a resolution to reform our lives, and rest assured that God will accept them as the best of thanksgivings.

Union Church.

Special prayers were said and hymns sung at Union Church, where Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald preached an inspiring sermon. He said:—It is with very full hearts that we gather here this morning. Over-flowing thankfulness and joy are experienced over the whole Empire, and are felt to the full in the Allied nations and the great American Republic.

Our feelings are shared, we believe, in no small degree throughout the greater part of the civilised world, and even in primitive regions relief and rejoicing arise also, as helpless tribes of coloured men see themselves safe from the return of the whip, the chain, and the exploiter.

Around the continents, and oceans of the earth has flashed the tidings which has brought us together here, and scarce a spot or island can there be where it is not welcomed as the good news of a great deliverance, the removal of sore apprehension, the harbinger of happy expectation.

Peace is upon us, not the peace which is but the subsidence of exhausted passion, but that from which emerges a resolute hope. This is peace with a wide horizon, and, as we trust and pray, a safe and lasting foundation, for it supervenes upon a contest in which had to be decided the principles which for the future are to guide human affairs.

That, I profoundly believe, enters essentially into our thanksgivings to-day. With us it is not simply that Britain is not to suffer the eclipse of her ancient glories in dire humiliation, in France and Belgium it is not alone because they have escaped national destruction, nor in America that grim and imminent menace has been averted from her peaceful shores. These threatened calamities are indeed spared us, glad unexpectably we are to know it. But beneath and beyond all that is the universal sigh of relief that the ark of civilization has weathered the severest storm which has ever overtaken it. The safeguarding of social and national rights and interests would have been no small achievement even had it stood alone. But higher than these, and including them, are the common franchises of all free men, and it is these which have been menaced, these which now we see preserved, safeguarded, and, as we trust, set forward toward a wider vogue and established in a firmer hold upon the faith and affections of mankind.

More than just the glory of France or Italy or Britain would have perished from the earth had some strange fate decreed that to-day's rejoicing should have been within Middle Europe instead of all around it.

The ideals of kindness, of mercy, of justice and charity would have been sunk for the time—and that no brief period—beneath triumphant ruthlessness rejoicing as the storm-flood to ride its course.

Men fight hard for their hearths and homes; for pure love of country there always are thousands who count not their lives dear. But this war has also been for the common cause which overpasses all local boundaries, and men have stood forward just as men, neither Gallic nor British, nor Slav, nor Roman, lest all which makes our human life worth perpetuating should be swept from the face of future generations.

The Allied nations have growingly become far more than simply partners for the time in a passing enterprise of self-preservation. They have been welded into brotherhood in conscious and responsible charge of the highest interests of the entire family, holding these in trust for time to come, and I believe it can be truly said they are united with less of individualistic self-seeking than ever before in history. God through them has intervened to save the world from Germanism and to save Germany from herself—the debased and poisoned self which in this last half-century has to the universal sorrow and amazement somewhat displaced the older Germany of which all were disposed to think well.

It is for these great and large causes and not any mere triumph of the British flag that we citizens of the British Empire raise our banners to-day. With these things in mind it the more becomes us to make the first hour in this day's celebrations an hour of worship in the House of Prayer.

We are not looking to a tribal God who has strongly gone forth with our favoured armies and granted their exaltation over their enemies. We are at the footstool of the God and Father of all mankind, revealed to us in His Son Jesus Christ, the Son of Man and proffered Saviour of all men, and it is His Kingdom we believe we see advanced as we see this stern and unmistakable rebuke administered to the propaganda, and, also, to the practice, of violence and crime. If we did not believe that this is at the bottom of to-day's celebrations few of us here, I imagine, would have much heart for them. If it were no more than "Up England" and "Down her enemies!" it would not matter much to us—a mere episode in the sea-saw of selfish, narrow ambitions.

But if we believe in God and look to Him in Christ we now thank Him without misgiving and with a reverent mind that it has pleased Him to give us this victory, which is so much more than simply our victory as to be manifestly His—a triumph over all that resists His loving purposes with the children of men, and a fresh unveiling of the ideals for which He gave them to dwell on the face of the earth and appointed to the nations the bounds of their habitations.

The costliness of the victory, too, and who can banish that from his mind for a moment—is enough to arrest all mere light-heartedness in its celebration.

We stand to-day betwixt laughter and tears, our tongue indeed filled with singing, but the eye ready to brim over at the thoughts of the sorrow which chastens the whole world, and will yet for many a day overhang it. That grief is beyond our imagining, and indeed the effort to imagine it would be but a useless burdening of the heart. To most of us perhaps even in this place of shelter and safety the tragedy comes to somewhat closely home, for where is the circle which has not suffered? We must believe and we do believe that it has been worth while this to have suffered and sacrificed, and that in looking back on it we shall be able to see that God "hath done all things well." And to-day we can rejoice and give thanks because at long last the cloud has lifted. Not for fifty months, till yesterday, had the cannon ceased to roar by night and day, but now a stillness seems to reach us from that Western front, a silence perceptible almost even these thousand leagues away.

We thank God for that, and for the surety that our brave men may now complete what remains of their task free from ever besetting danger.

What heroes they have been, those boys and men who have dared and suffered and died, and now have triumphed for us, for country, for justice, and for God! For my part I can scarcely speak of what they have been and have achieved, standing between us and a ruin worse than a hundred deaths, the men in the trenches or behind the barrage, the men in the mine-sweepers and the merchant ships, the men in the destroyers and the little patrol boats, the men on the mighty dreadnoughts seeking the foe they could never find. Day and night, fair weather or foul, by sea or land, under the sea or over the land in the air, on the plains of France, the mountains of Macedonia, the wastes of Palestine, the jungles of Africa, and the sands and swamps of Mesopotamia, the steps of Russia—where has not the British soldier gone and done his duty, and the British sailor conveyed him and supplied him patient, cheery, indomitable, ungrudging?

He is a wonder that British soldier, and also are his colleagues of the Allied arms, but him we best know, of him we speak, though for my part I feel it almost an impertinence to praise him! But we can thank God for him, and we should, and perhaps may comfort ourselves not unjustly with the hope that in his place we might have done as he, for we are of his race, the race which God has seemed to choose for special service in His world-wide cause.

We think too, who can help it, of the dear, dear boys who will not come back, taken with the dew of their youth still on them, and never in life to be replaced.

It is right we remember them to-day though the memory cannot but chasten our joy.

Still, friends, it is not right that we should pity them, for though passed from us they have not slipped from the power or from the love of God. And if we knew all I believe we should know that in some way they have a share in all that is best and deepest in our hearts to-day, that they know and rejoice in the triumphs of righteousness they gave their all to achieve. "They rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

They live in our hearts, we say, true, but they also live in reality and in the enjoyment of conscious being, live with God, in whose hands are the souls of men, whether here or yonder.

Pity of their lot is pity not well placed. Pity rather ourselves should we prove unworthy of them.

For us it remains to continue the task and complete as much of it as in our time can be completed. Is it possible that after all this we can begin again to be no more than the men and women we have been content to be, seeking little ends, living chiefly for self, and that not the highest self? Friends and brethren we have had a narrow escape, more narrow than most realise. It is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes. Can we fail to understand that He has done it for some great purpose proportioned to the toils and sufferings of the trials we have passed through? We are summoned from this time to fear and love and serve Him as we were not doing before. Under the eyes of that cloud of witnesses which include our unforgotten and blessed dead, moved by the realisation of how great are the issues we hold in trust for our children at this turning-point in human history, touched by profoundest gratitude to the God Who did not fail us when we sought Him in distress, let us vow to-day that, in His strength and through His grace, we will not prove unworthy.

At the Stock Exchange.

The Hongkong Stock Exchange joined fittingly in the celebrations, the members being at home to their friends and clients. At about 11 o'clock the members began to gather and shortly after that Mr. G. P. Lammett called for "Three cheers for peace and continued prosperity to our clients," the toast being heartily received.

The interior of the building was decorated with flags and flowers while several long strings of crackers were exploded, these being responded to with similar demonstrations from the Banks, so that for a time that particular part of Queen's Road echoed with noise and reeked with smoke.

The Hongkong Club Celebration.

The invitation of the Hongkong Club to the friends of members to assemble there at 12.30 p.m. was assured of a hearty response, but none were prepared for the intensely enthusiastic crowd that filled the Club hall and the balcony above. Flags, hung around the hall and draping the pillars, gave the appropriate setting. The health of the King and his Allies was proposed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, and responded to by the different Consuls. The reception accorded to the speakers was a thing to be remembered. Especially enthusiastic were the cheers that greeted Mr. G. E. Anderson (Consul General for the United States) and Mr. Paul Kremer (Consul for France). It was many minutes before these gentlemen were able to commence speaking.

As a preliminary the German flag was burned at the entrance to the Club, and as a part of the programme it compelled interest in more ways than one.

When His Excellency had arrived, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak said: "Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, it

is my pleasure and privilege as Chairman of this Club for the year to welcome our visitors here this morning and to thank your Excellency for honouring us with your presence. On the last occasion we met in a similar capacity it was to unveil these tablets, which record the names of our honoured dead and of those who are still serving our King and country. On a previous occasion it was to report progress and cheer each other on in the greatest struggle for right against might that the world has ever known. (Applause.) To-day we are met to celebrate the complete, and, we trust, final overthrow of Might, (Applause)—and to do honour to all those who in any capacity whatsoever have aided in this great and glorious task. Germany four years ago elected to put the struggle to the test of Might against Right, (Applause), the whole spirit of strength against weakness, and all that it has stood for during the more than four years of bloody contest which have waged since then. Ladies and gentlemen, when the terms of the armistice are in your possession and you will doubtless be able to read them this afternoon, I think you will be convinced that the struggle of Might against Right has hopelessly failed, as it deserved to do. (Applause and "Read the terms now Sir.") I am sorry that unless His Excellency has the telegrams in his pocket, which I rather doubt, that is not possible.

As a matter of fact, Ladies and Gentlemen, the terms were read at the Council and the Press were taking them, and I hoped that it was probable that an extra would have been out before we gathered here at this assembly and, that it would therefore be unnecessary to read them. At the same time I might tell you it takes something like twenty minutes to read the terms laid down by the Allies. (Shouts: "Let us hear them.") Therefore you might grow weary particularly—"No!"—but this much I think I can tell you from memory that they represent an overwhelming defeat. (Cheers.) They are but the beginning of peace terms to provide for the future that for many years to come it will not be in the power of Germany to throw down the gauntlet to the world as she has done and to attempt to disturb the peace of the world by her overweening ambition. She has practically lost her fleet, she has lost or surrendered 5,000 guns—(cheers)—3,500 heavy guns and 2,500 field guns and she has agreed to the occupation of the banks of the Rhine of both sides. (Great cheering.) She has been told that if through the mutinous condition prevailing amongst her fleet she is unable to hand it over for the time being her entire fleet—"Hai Yah!" and much cheering—including all her submarines and latest destroyers, the Allies will consider themselves—will find it necessary to occupy the port of Heligoland. (Applause.) I think I am not mistaken in saying that, though the people of Germany, for some years to come, may say we have not invaded their territory it will be occupied and in the taxation which must inevitably follow in order to right the wrong that she has done the world her people will suffer very bitterly for many years to come and will realise that it does not pay to wage war. (Applause.) This is but a brief summary of the armistice conditions. They are spread over 35 clauses. I think we shall find, and all agree that they are an overwhelming defeat and a tremendous confession of defeat by the once proud Germany. One thing that seems to strike one, from memory, is that not sufficient has been said, indeed I doubt if anything has been said, of the actual punishment of the principal criminals in connection with their atrocious warfare—(hear, hear)—and I think no uncertain voice ought to go forth that we are determined that no matter how high placed they be they shall be punished. (Hear, hear.) Now, Gentlemen, I want to deal briefly, because I have the honour of speaking for Great Britain, first, I want to deal very briefly on the part of Great Britain has played in this war. There is little doubt, whatever may have been said to the contrary, that not only was our conscience clean in entering this war but we entered it in defence of a sacred pledge given to a weaker nation which we were bound to keep—(applause)—and which we have kept to the very uttermost—(applause)—and I hope and trust and believe we will always do so as a nation. It was the test of whether treaties, international or individual, should be held sacred and trusted or whether everywhere the trusted word should be destroyed and Might should again triumph

over Right; and the answer of the world has been that wherever international treaty be given and wherever sacred pledge be given they must be kept to the letter. I do not think that the part Great Britain has played in this war has been sufficiently known to the world. It is partly due to a sense of modesty, however much some of our friends may not agree, from which I think we suffer nationally, and partly from the fact that we have been so over-ridden from the very start of this war by a press censorship which has been so rigid that even our own people have known little actual of what has gone on, and only the lifting of the veil from time to time has told of the vast forces which have been transported to France and later of the millions of men being taken across the Atlantic, the total losses of 5,000 for the entire war being all that the Navy has lost, and the little things of this sort which give little glimpses of what has been going on behind. Mistakes have been made, but the part that Great Britain has played in this war, has been feelingly referred to by the President of France when it became known that the armistice was about to be signed. It revealed how deeply the sacred tie between France and the rest of the Allies and Great Britain has been bound—(applause)—and I trust it will remain so firmly bound that it will develop into a League of Nations which will make it impossible ever again for the world to have to face such a war as this has been. (Hear, hear.) And I cannot sit down without a brief reference to the small part which Hongkong has played. We have been criticised from time to time in the press usually by unsigned letters which no doubt worked up a good deal of feeling. It has been my privilege during the last few years to see a good deal of the coast ports and a small part of what America was doing in the beginning, and as recently as a few months ago, and I have no hesitation in saying from positive conviction that the part which this Colony has played and is playing throughout the war is a part of which she has no reason to be ashamed and will not be when the full history of it is written. (Hear, hear.) We have given in men as far as lay in our power, we have given of our wealth as freely as any other part of the Empire and if on an occasion like this it sounds like blowing our own trumpet within our own Club halls, well, I think the occasion justifies it. (Applause.) I will ask His Excellency to give you the toast of the King and his Allies, which will be replied to by the Consuls representing the various countries.

His Excellency who has received with cheers, said: Your Excellency, (the General Officer Commanding) Mr. Holyoak, Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to drink to His Majesty the King and his Allies.

The toast was heartily received and on the call of His Excellency cheers were given for the King and the Allies, ending with Tiger and a "Lion" for their enemies. The Band of H.M.S. played the National Anthem, which was enthusiastically taken up.

On appearing to address the assemblage the French Consul, Mr. Paul Kremer, was given a remarkable reception, the whole audience cheering for some time. He said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, in the career of a Consul where a certain amount of ambition is allowed, the greatest honour for me to-day is to address you a few words of victory and triumph, and this honour I accept with joy and gratitude. We have had 1500 days of terrible war! Four years and a half of bloody struggles, of renewed combats, thirty peoples waging a frightful war. More than 40,000,000 soldiers took part in this agonizing tragedy of which we now see the end by the victory of Right over Might. This is the significance of the actual rejoicing. Victory and triumph signify the downfall of the enemy, the disappearance of their dream of brutal domination, and the entire possession of the rights of humanity. Victory and triumph signify the end of our miseries, our anguish, our sufferings, so often mitigated for our soldiers by the noble and devoted work of the ladies of our Allies. Victory and triumph signify again the glory of our heroes, the striking virtues of our soldiers. Victory and triumph are also the reward of those of whom our young poet (victim of the war) has said:—

Happy those who die in a just cause.

Happy the ear of wheat which is fanned ripe for the harvest.

They have given their lives for the most noble cause which we

have defended under their glorious shadows, and we sing with them to-day our hymns of gratitude to heaven. From the first day of the combat, who could doubt the victory? The Germans were morally defeated from the first moment they set their foot on the soil of Belgium, this great martyr of oppressed Right, for from that moment, the German people became an object of horror to the whole of mankind. The "Superman" is synonymous to-day of blood, crime, cruelty and injustice. This people resembling a horrible bird of prey, cannot be compared to any other people on earth, and hell itself would even blush with shame at the trifling accounts that we have heard for four years. (Applause.)

Let them bear the whole weight of the chastisement they deserve, let them expiate their crimes with all the shame that their guilty conscience reproaches them. How can we resume in a few words the history of the past five years? The Allies were slumbering in the arms of peace, when suddenly the German Emperor, whose ambitious plans were fully ripe, rushed his hordes over to Belgium and France, while his "brilliant second" attacked Serbia.

Ladies and Gentlemen, history has already registered the real causes of the war. We were either to become slaves of Germany or to win. Russia (now so unfortunate) rose in arms and her Ally, France, took up the cause. This was the beginning of the struggle. Belgium by her heroism stopped for a time the march of the Huns. England, from the first understood her duty, and gave us the support of her fleet and of her ever increasing army. Japan was faithful to her Ally. Then came the wonderful events of the Marne, the Yser, the Somme, Champagne, Verdun (cheers) and many other places. And when Italy was awakened by the souvenir of her brother peoples, the nation of Caesar and Augustus espoused our cause.

Our enemies were powerful and disloyal. Their cunning doubled the work of the Allies whose force and courage could scarcely maintain ground against such a perfidious aggressor. Then it was that America, the land of freedom, desirous to protect the liberty of the peoples for which we were so liberally shedding our best blood, threw in her lot with the Allies, and furnished them with immense resources and with robust soldiers. From that time, all anxiety ceased. We already had the presentment that victory was near at hand. It was necessary to wait another year, but a year is a mere nothing in the life of peoples. (Cheers.)

In July, 1918, the Allies were ready for the decisive stroke and Marshal Foch was master of the day. (Cheers.) He led the attack and in 20 combats in all the sectors on western front extending over a distance of 700 kilometers, with Generals Haig, Byng, Rawlinson, Plumer, Petain, Pershing, Gouraud, Mangin and Debeney, (while Castelnau maintaining the front of Alsace-Lorraine) he annihilated the German army. At the same time, General Franchet d'Espèrey attacked the Bulgarians and Generals Allenby and Marshall, exterminated the Turks in Palestine and Mesopotamia. The downfall was sudden and complete. Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated, Austria collapsed, and Turkey sent in to the Allies her supplication for pardon and peace. Germany received her death-blow and remained alone, impenitent. She struggled again for a short time, but her faith in victory was lost. The man who had led her to the abyss and whose name alone fills us with horror and disgust abdicated and disappeared. Germany was brought to her knees and on the 11th of November, at 5 a.m., accepted the conditions and signed the armistice.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have arrived at the great day of triumph and to-morrow we await a glorious peace with a regenerated humanity which has crushed German militarism for ever. My pride and that of my compatriots is great in the satisfaction that France has nobly accomplished her duty; but France will not forget that it is a common victory and triumph—the victory and triumph won by the Allies.

Another enthusiastic demonstration followed the conclusion of the speech. The band struck up the Marseillaise, the whole assemblage standing up and joining in with gusto. Then followed cries of "Vive la France!" which were greeted with cheers and a "Vive" with another "Hon" for her enemies.

The Consul General for America, Mr. George E. Anderson, followed, meeting with a reception no less enthusiastic and boisterous than that of the previous speaker.

He said: Your Excellency, Ladies

and Gentlemen, from the very beginning of this war words have been so pitifully inadequate to express what people have thought and felt during all the course of these long four and more years. Humanity has suffered more than it can express and now that the reaction has come what can we say! There is the relief, the wonderful relief from strain. There is the feeling that we have won—(cheers); but more than that feeling there is the feeling that perhaps in the future we may be able to avoid conflicts of this sort (hear, hear) which have strained to the utmost human thought, human intelligence and human experience. Now that relief has come who can say what may be the thoughts of the people of Belgium, of France, about to be evacuated, and Alsace-Lorraine—(hear, hear) already under the terms of the armistice turned back to France? (Applause.) We can only thank God that we have been able to get this far in the struggle, that we can see the end and that we can commence to appreciate what has been done and what is still to be done. (Hear, hear.) It is just as well in this moment of exultation to consider what victory means. Of course it means that the invader has been repelled, it means that the free people of the earth are now in power. (Applause.) But, Ladies and Gentlemen, if it means no more than that we are in a very dangerous position. There is a disposition among the people of free countries, I know it is true of my own country and I think it is true of Great Britain, France and other countries as well, that so long as we are in power we can feel that everything is all right. Well if you will just consider for a moment, during the last 25 years and until within the last five years the dominant force in the world was all these free people; but through our own carelessness and lack of thought and lack of provision for the future (hear, hear), we have been forced to undergo more suffering and more trouble than humanity has ever undergone in the same period in the history of the world. What are we to do about the future? If victory means anything to me it means that now is our opportunity, now is the time democracy must show that it can control the world and control the world for its good. (Applause.) It is not easy to approach an abstract subject like that of a League of Nations which is proposed and which is a cardinal principle of the peace terms. Few of us realise what a league of that sort to be effective must mean. It is difficult for any nation, even under the stress of superior forces, to give away any of its rights or privileges, any of its elements of sovereignty, any of its ideas of what is right or what it may want to do; and much more is it difficult for any nation in the hour of triumph to give away everything that it thinks it has won. Yet if there is to be a League of Nations that means any thing it means that in the political world we must make just as many sacrifices as we have made in the military world. We must bring ourselves to the point where we can appreciate the fact that a central authority must control all for the good of all. It means the giving up of many traditions; it means the giving up of a great many rights and privileges, it means that peoples must be brought closer together. We must understand that democracy faces an issue it cannot avoid. The logic of this situation means that either we must put this old world of ours in the way of governing itself, the governing of nations by international government, applying to the government of nations those principles of democracy which we apply to ourselves, either we must establish an organisation of this sort which shall govern us and prevent war, or the alternative is that immediately upon the signing of these peace terms, we start preparing for the next war. The free peoples of the earth can never be unprepared to protect their rights in the future. If we can protect them by law let us do it, if we must protect them by force let us do that. (Applause.) The idea I wish to present to you to-day is simply this, that any League of Nations, any international organisation that works for the protection of these rights, that works for free government, must rest upon international public sentiment. In that public sentiment Hongkong has just as much part as any other part of the world with the same population. It is incumbent on us to the Colony to express ourselves, to convey our thoughts that we are one nation.

(Continued on page 10.)

HONGKONG'S ARMISTICE CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued from Page 9.)

sibilities in that connection fairly and fully. I appeal to you to give this thought most earnest, patriotic and generous consideration, that free government may live, that it may be safe and that the liberty of these free peoples which has been won upon the battlefields of France and Belgium shall not perish. (Applause.)

The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and this was the signal for another scene of enthusiasm.

Mr. Suzuki, the Japanese Consul, was received with applause, punctuated by shouts of "Banzai!" He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Let me celebrate, first of all, this auspicious occasion when the honourable and well-desired Armistice with Germany has been signed, which means a complete victory to the Allies—not simply on behalf of the Japanese community here but also as a member of the nation which has, for a number of years, been allied to Great Britain, and has fought to the end the ruthless enemy for the common cause of humanity and freedom. (Applause.)

I need hardly dwell in detail upon the nature and object of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Suffice it to say that it is one of the most important pivots of Japan's foreign policy, and aims, among other things, at the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Consequently it would be quite natural that, if the peace, which it has constantly been Japan's cherished desire to maintain, should be threatened and disturbed by any selfish reasons, she would resort to such measures as would ensure her national honour and safety. (Hear, hear.)

Four years ago, soon after Great Britain responded to the arrogant challenge of Germany, whose aggressive intention had been revealed by the advance of her troops over the Belgian frontier—in avowed violation of the Treaty ensuring the perpetual neutrality of Belgium, to which Germany herself was a party, though she afterwards said that it only amounted to "a scrap of paper"—Japan, in full deference to the spirit in which the Alliance was originated, sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding of her that Tsingtau, which Germany had expropriated from China under some pretence, and which had proved to be the basis of evils menacing the Far Eastern peace, should at once be surrendered.

War naturally ensued. Tsingtau was speedily taken by us, and since that time no shadow of a soldier or ship of enemy origin has been seen in the East. But if anyone, even thought that Japan's task in the war ended with the capture of Tsingtau, he certainly made a mistake. Inspired by the sense of righteousness and humanity, and actuated by her duty and responsibility, Japan decided to extend her sphere of activity, sweeping the enemy away from the Pacific and Indian Oceans in co-operation with the British Navy, and assisting in the enduring work in the Mediterranean, in addition to her latest efforts in Siberia. (Applause.)

Remote as Japan is geographically situated in the Far East—where, thanks to our combined efforts, no hostile influence has been allowed to exist—it has never made any difference to her unwavering determination to stand by the Alliance and to render all possible assistance to the common cause, because this has been a struggle for liberation against oppression, which has now been defeated.

Distant as she is from the centre of the horrible scenes of the war, it has only in served to increase her sympathy with those brave men from every part of the Allied countries, because it was a war to resist Russian militarism, to prevent world domination, and to preserve the international freedom and peace for which we have been striving for centuries and which is now being attained. Indeed, it will not be simply my own personal view that the Allies have been fighting in the firm belief that the sword, once unsheathed to defend the majority of nations of the world, both from neutral and material slavery, should never be laid down until the final victory was won—and that is now an accomplished fact. (Applause.)

It is with the greatest pleasure that I say that Japan has played a

part in this epoch-making war, discharging her obligations contemplated in the Treaty of Alliance, and I can assure you of my belief that whatever course events may take after the war, the ties of friendship which have, happily, been subsisting between the two nations under the Alliance will ever be augmented and cemented. (Applause.)

Finally, with all my heart, I say that the vindication of right against might is as unmistakable as the sun appears when the clouds are dispersed, and that the solution of the problem of the present war has really rested with those who deserved it. (Applause.)

The Japanese anthem followed. Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, Consul General for Portugal, also received a hearty reception. He said: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. I feel it a great honour to be privileged to say a few words on behalf of my country on this occasion, an occasion which I thoroughly believe will become historical in the annals of this Club if not in the annals of the Colony of Hongkong. Ladies and Gentlemen, you see before you the representative of a small but modest nation, whose only regret has been that she has not been able to emulate the gigantic efforts made by her more powerful Allies in this war, which has happily come to an end in complete victory for the Allied powers. If we have not been able to do much we have desired to do much, and no sacrifice, however great, which was asked of us, we refused to make. (Applause.)

What we have done is too well known to need repetition and with- out going any further we have evidence of it in our very midst. We take pride that we have even in a small measure contributed to the success of the Allied cause and we also take pride that the blood of our soldiers has been shed in common with that of the soldiers of our valiant Allies. (Applause.) We have been fighting for this day. The day has arrived, Ladies and Gentlemen, and it has been a day of great rejoicing. My own countrymen all rejoice with our Allies the British who have been our oldest and most faithful allies since 1873. (Cheers.)—and we are thoroughly in heart with your rejoicing as it ought to be remembered that we have fought also in unison with you. (Cheers.) during which the Portuguese National Anthem was played.)

Mr. U. C. Galuzzi, acting Consul for Italy said amidst applause: Conscious of having contributed to the fullest extent in the struggle against the Germanic powers and their Allies, Italy to-day is prepared to celebrate the advent of peace. It is a greater Italy that celebrates to-day, that United Italy which was the dream and life work of so many patriots during the last century. The Fourth Italian War of Independence against the tyrant of the double-headed eagle has just come to a triumphant end, and with it the larger issue, the world wide cause of civilization against the tyranny of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs. Gentlemen, we can truly congratulate ourselves on such a glorious achievement, and let us rejoice, holding dear the memory of those heroes who gave their lives in the struggle. (Applause.)

The Italian Anthem was played. Hon. Mr. Holyoak, on behalf of the Club Committee, expressed the deep sense of disappointment that they could not invite all present to dinner, since the capacity of the building would not permit it. He said also in passing that all arrangements were made very hurriedly in view of the short notice. Germany having agreed to the armistice more quickly than they had expected. (Laughter.) If the arrangements seemed not as perfect as they might have been that was the explanation.

Enthusiastic Public Meeting.

The ardour of celebrants had abated not a jot, in spite of the proceedings in the morning, when the time came round for the public meeting in the Theatre Royal. The meeting was called for 3 p.m. but long before that hour the seating accommodation of the building was being taxed. It is safe to say that the gathering formed something in the way of a record in enthusiasm at a public meeting. The speakers were rather late in arriving and the vast audience filled in the time by singing various patriotic songs, to the accompaniment of much foot stamping. Many had flags, including a big tricolour.

The Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council were responsible for calling the gathering and

as they walked on to the stage they were given a rousing reception. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock presided and those on the platform were: The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, and Hon. Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Arculli, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza and Mr. George E. Anderson.

Opening the meeting Hon. Mr. Pollock, who was greeted with cheers, apologised for the late start, which he said was due to the fact that a subscription list had been got up at the Hongkong Club since the time which had realised the sum of \$10,000 for the St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind. (Loud applause.) "Ladies and Gentlemen," he proceeded, "the resolution which I have to propose to you this afternoon is as follows:

"That the following telegram be sent to His Most Gracious Majesty the King:—That this public meeting of the citizens of the Colony of Hongkong desires most respectfully to congratulate Your Majesty upon the victorious prosecution of the war which has been waged by Great Britain and her Allies in the interests of freedom and right and to assure you of their loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty." (Cheers.)

I do not think this resolution is one which requires much speaking to commend it to a loyal audience like the present; but perhaps you will allow me to say just a few words to express a few thoughts which occur to me in connection with the armistice which has just been signed. In the first place to those of you who have not yet learned the terms of the armistice, which were read out by the H.E. the Officer Administering the Government at the Council Chamber this morning and will be published in the papers this evening, they are as rigorous as the most anti-German person could possibly desire. (Loud cheers.) They represent the complete collapse and surrender of the German nation. (Applause.)

Our first feeling, I am sure, must be one of thankfulness. (Hear, hear)—thankfulness that this terrible deluge of blood which has been prevalent throughout the world for the last four years has at last come to an end. (Hear, hear), for as you know, within six hours of the signing of the armistice all hostilities ceased upon all fronts. (Applause), and I am sure we shall rejoice with those who, by that cessation, have had restored to them those who are dear, intact and unharmed. (Applause.) But there is another side to the picture and it is a very sad one. Many millions have either died or been disabled in this awful war. They have been fighting for us and for our cause and I think you will agree with me that we owe it to them and to their steadfast courage that we should all of us, so far as we individually can, do everything that we can to prevent such a war from breaking out again. (Cheers.) Their steadfastness and self-sacrifice will always be an example to us to do our duty to our country, our King and the Empire. (Applause), and with regard to those who have fallen perhaps I may be allowed, in a shipping port like this, to put in a word of praise of the indomitable courage of the officers and men of the mercantile marine. (Loud cheers.) Their courage has been absolutely superb. They have gone about ordinary vocations as though there were no such things as submarines or floating mines, and we are proud of them. (Applause.) On this day there is dawned an era of liberty for the small nations of Europe. It is one of the terms of the armistice that Belgium, Alsace Lorraine and Luxembourg shall be handed back to us and our Allies shall have free access to the Baltic and that all the occupied parts of Russia and Rumania should be evacuated. (Cheers.) And while I am on the subject of Russia I should like to say that although lately that country has been in the throes of a revolution and has not been able to give us the assistance which at one time we had hoped for, we must never forget that in the early months of the war the Russian people by their push into East Prussia rendered invaluable service to our cause. (Applause.) As I have said just now the little nations of Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary will be free from unjust domination whilst in Asia, Armenia and Syria will come into their own. (Applause.) But that is what we must work for, unless we take care these small nations will not be able to fully maintain their liberty in the future and I think it is the duty of everyone of us who is interested in the future peace of Europe to study the problem which is attracting

so much attention now at home, namely the formation of a solid and equitable League of Nations—(hear, hear), who shall be bound by a solemn covenant to use force and economic pressure against any nation which attempts hereafter to follow the example of Germany and wage a war for wilful and wicked ambition. (Applause.) As regards the development of the British Empire, here again I think we have an important programme to attend to in the future. Our Empire has been united in war, possibly more than it ever was before. We must see that that unity is continued in peace and we must, so far as in us lies use every endeavour to insist that shipping between all ports of the Empire and trade shall be encouraged and that the necessary raw materials and metals within the Empire shall be conserved for the use of the Empire and shall not in future get into the hands of unscrupulous enemies, who are seeking, under the treacherous guise of naturalisation, to undermine our Empire. (Applause.) As regards intercourse with Germany the feeling of this Colony has been very clearly expressed. (Cries of "We don't want them" and "We won't have them.") The Germans have followed up their initial enormous crime in planning and starting this present war by a deliberate and organised system of barbarities and outrages. Some people say that we must not take any notice of that, that if we do that we are only repaying hate for hate. I can only say that, I hope that as long as we are a nation we shall never cease to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong. (Cheers.) I will now call upon my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, to second this resolution. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: Ladies and Gentlemen, I have just been speaking in the Club and I have not very much voice left. I trust you will be indulgent. There was a Government resolution—Government resolution (Laughter and "British Constitution.") There is so much revolution in the air it confuses the tongue. (Laughter.) There was a resolution passed this morning in the Legislative Council for conveying a telegram of congratulation to His Majesty the King and it was felt not only by the Government but by the representatives of the people on the Legislative Council that the public ought to have the opportunity of conveying to His Majesty the same loyal congratulations that have been conveyed already officially, and that was the reason why this meeting was called and why it was called by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, we are here to celebrate a victory which is almost as complete as we dared to hope for. I would remind you that we entered the war very early in the day in defence of a treaty which was given to a smaller nation, and we declared war upon Germany because we had that treaty. It was called a "scrap of paper" and we were scorned and taunted by the German Chancellor of that time because we entered the war in defence of such a mere scrap of paper. That term, Ladies and Gentlemen, will go down in history to the everlasting infamy of German politics. (Applause) because before that time any treaty between nations was inviolable and held sacred. If that basis were destroyed then the basis of international safety was destroyed with it and when Germany set out to say that "we will scorn any treaty which suits us to do," that "we will plunge our way through any country to which we have given our sacred pledge never to violate, because it suits us," then the whole fabric of international agreement from that time was destroyed and because of that action, not only Great Britain but other powers and later the great Republic of America, came into the war. (Loud applause), because it was apparent to all that the rights of free peoples and international treaties must be defended at all costs or there was no longer any basis of international safety. The German Empire chose to say that might was right and the rest of the world set out to prove that it wasn't and to-day we are celebrating the vindication of that principle. The Hohenzollern dynasty is finished. (Cheers.) The German Empire as a world dominating Empire is finished. (Cheers), and she will take her place later, by a process of steady humiliation, which is inevitable because she must pay the price of her crimes, in the company of free nations. (Applause.) I think it is clearly shown, as you will find from a study of the terms of the armistice, that the principle of retribution and replacing damaged property national or private is absolutely defended. (Applause.) Even Russia whom

Germany duped is protected, and the treaty which she made with Germany is abrogated. The wealth that she stole from Russia must be returned. (Applause)—under the conditions of the armistice to the trusteeship of the Allies and I do not doubt that out by the chaos that exists in Russia, if not directly due, to fomentations by Germany, there will rise a newer and greater people than ever before. (Applause.) Although there may not be a Russian Empire there will be a Russian people with a recognised head. We are celebrating to-day one of the greatest events, if not the greatest event, in the whole of the world's history. Over four years ago the German Empire set out on a definite programme of dominating the world. To-day she is humiliated. You will find the terms of the armistice almost beyond what you would have expected, and the price has been made heavy because although German territory has not been invaded it will be occupied. (Applause), because she cannot help it and with the surrender of the greater part of her guns if not the whole of them in the actual field of battle today and of her fleet. (Cheers)—and with the occupation of the Rhine forts—(cheers)—at the end of the discussions which will take place within the next month or two months as the case may be, she will be powerless to renew the conflict. You will find that we are even protected that if in the event of rank mutiny having spread through her fleet she is powerless to surrender her fleet, the Allies have determined on the occupation of Heligoland which will give them command. We are here to celebrate—(A voice: What about the Kaiser?)—and laughter) I do not know about the Kaiser, but I do trust, although it is not so far laid down in the terms of the armistice so far as I followed them, but no doubt it will follow in the definite peace proposals before they are signed, I do not say that the Kaiser will be impeached although he deserves to be. (A voice: He's gone to get Dutch courage)—but I do say that the French people and the British and Belgian, who have suffered from the atrocities most, are determined that before any peace is signed some definite arrangements shall be made to come to with regard to the punishment of those who are guilty, and the punishment of those who openly and fragrantly defied every treaty which has been made in connection with warfare, and humanity itself. We do not wish to be vindictive with fallen enemies.

Coming to peace developments Mr. Holyoak said: The British nation, as well as every other nation concerned in the developments of peace, which are just as serious almost as those of war, see that we have reached an inflated stage of wage in every country in the world, which has to be adjusted; and disputes which must inevitably arise between capital and labour will also have to be adjusted and during that time we shall need the utmost patience and foresight. Labour cannot be independent of capital and we have clearly recognised in this war that capital, however great it may be, cannot be independent of labour. (Applause.) These are all questions which are bound up with the great victory which we are celebrating. Without delaying you further I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been proposed by my colleague the senior Unofficial Member. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, who was received with hearty cheers, said: Ladies and Gentlemen, the Chinese community whom Hon. Mr. Chan Kai-ming and I have the honour to represent, desire me to associate them with the resolution now before you (applause) and to express the unbounded satisfaction and rejoicing with which they have received the news that has brought joy and hope again to the whole world; we ought to be very proud indeed of the great achievement of our Army and Navy and Merchant Marine, as well as those of our Allies. They have saved not only the Empire, but the whole of mankind, and we who now once more enjoy the blessings of peace have cause to remember them with undying gratitude. (Applause.)

Mr. Arculli's rising was also the signal for much cheering. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with the greatest pleasure and thankfulness that I come forward as spokesman for the Indian subjects of our august King Emperor. Whether Mussulman, P. ree, Hindu or Sikh they are all devoted and we feel very proud at this moment. (Applause.) Our devotion and loyalty were greatly increased from the day that His Majesty, with the advice of his

counsellors, and the nation, took up the cause of Right against Might. The British nation with her sons of the dominions has shown that they are fighting for a good cause and it has encouraged them to sacrifice everything. (Applause) and I am very proud on this day to see that my countrymen have followed suit. They have vindicated themselves and we can look everybody straight in the face for whatever future privileges and freedom we may enjoy. We are proud to be united to that Empire whose flag is the emblem of justice and fair play. (Loud applause.)

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza spoke briefly. He said: As the representative of Great Britain's oldest Ally (applause) on behalf of the Portuguese community I wish to associate ourselves most heartily with the congratulations which it is proposed to offer to His Majesty King George in commemoration of the Allied victory. (Applause.)

Mr. G. E. Anderson was again well received. He said: I am sure that each one of you will appreciate the feeling of thankfulness that I have, after having been in this community for about three years in which we were not in the war, to be able to appear before you to-day as representative of a part of the great force that has won this victory. In associating myself on behalf of the American community with this resolution of congratulation to His Majesty the King I may say that I represent the community most thoroughly in their most cordial sentiments of appreciation for all that was done in the war before we came into it. (Applause.) There has not been a time since the original declaration of war when the American people did not appreciate the unselfishness, the nobility and the loyalty to humanity that the position of Great Britain represented in the struggle. (Applause.) Though for a time it seemed best from international relations and from domestic conditions that we should remain neutral until we had prospered cause from within ourselves to come into the struggle. I know I can well express the sentiments of my people when I say that there never was a time when we did not realise the fact that what the Allies were fighting for was what we wanted. (Cheers.) Sooner or later all things come round, as they should come in a struggle of this sort. We can best appreciate our responsibilities ourselves, we can best appreciate what we should do when we consult our own consciences, but after self-examination, self-preparation, after a thorough canvass of the principle involved and the objects to be attained, and of what all these things meant for humanity, the American people came into the struggle and they have stood with the Allies to the end because they knew that the objects for which they were fighting were the principles of essential justice, the principles of Government for which the United States had always stood, the principles of humanity (applause), and that we have finally come to a successful issue of this struggle, that we have come to a point where we can take advantage of the opportunity we have for doing for the world that which we all desire, is a subject of congratulation to us all and in supporting this resolution of congratulation to the King I am sure that we can all appreciate the feelings of thankfulness and joy, as well as responsibility, which come upon us in this international community on this occasion. Let me say just one word further. The junior Unofficial Member has referred to certain responsibilities accruing out of this victory. I believe, as I have said elsewhere, that this victory imposes upon us immense, almost terrible, responsibilities. We must recognise that at the back of all we have been fighting for are certain principles which we must now give effect to. We must realise that the free peoples of the earth depend upon us to give effect to the principles which we have professed. (Applause.) There has never been a time in the history of the world when so much power was placed in the hands of free people as there is today. May we use it rightly! (Cheers.)

There were calls for someone to speak for France, and when Miss Lecable mounted the stage, bearing a big tricolour, the audience rose in a body and cheered, clamouring for a speech, mingled with cries "It speaks for itself."

Mr. Lecable also ascended to the platform and said: I cannot speak like my Consul because my feelings are too much to speak. I will say that we are very grateful to Great Britain, America and all the Allies. (Cheers)—and our soldiers who have been fighting for four years, and the soldiers who have been killed in this war

We must not forget all the sacrifices which have been made by France, Great Britain, America and perhaps first by Belgium. (A voice: Marshal Foch.) It is to you to appreciate what he has done. (Cheers with "Vive la France!" and the Marseillaise.) M. Lecable thanked them all.

The resolution was carried unanimously and cheers were given for Mr. Lloyd George and the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, which concluded the meeting.

Chinese Celebrations.

The good news produced the greatest animation among the Chinese community and throughout yesterday the Chinese celebrated the occasion with great rejoicing. The day was recognised as a general holiday. Many of the leading business firms suspended business and the people entered into the celebrations with the keenest spirit. The big business houses were striking pieces of decoration and even the small craft in the harbour made their contributions to the feast of colour. Social gatherings in honour of the great event were the order of the day, one of the principal functions being that at the Chinese Club, which was thrown open to friends of members. The guests were hospitably entertained, an extensive stiff being served. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. M. Wong. The health of the Allies was proposed by Mr. Ko Po Sum. The chairman delivered an eloquent speech in which he hoped that by this defeat Germany would appreciate the futility of opposing Might to Right. The occasion of the celebration was the triumph of Right over Might. China, one of the Allies, had a share in the victory. Being business men they could look for the resumption of business activity and prosperity. He praised the pluck and endurance of the Allied armies in achieving such a glorious victory, putting an end of the destruction of life and property in Europe as well as in other parts of the world. He regretted the absence of Mr. Ho Kwong, the chairman, who had so generously contributed so much to the success of the function. The toast was enthusiastically honoured after which a large quantity of crackers was fired. The members of the club then adjourned to the mass meeting at the City Hall. Among those present were Capt. Leslie D. Mudge, Messrs B. W. Tape, J. and A. Hall, R. H. Kotewall, Leung, Kum Kong, secretary, Ho Po Sum, Ho Sai Yui, Drs S. Y. Kwan, F. S. Lee, T. Y. Wu and H. Chau. Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Hon. Mr. Chan Kai Ming called at the Club during the afternoon.

At the Club Lusitano at 5.30 p.m. a thanksgiving meeting was held, a large assemblage taking part composed chiefly of all the prominent members of the Portuguese community.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, Consul General for Portugal, commented on the heroic services done by the Portuguese troops in France. He then proposed to send a telegram to Portugal congratulating the Portuguese Government on the peace achieved through the armistice of the Allies and Portugal. Senhor Mariano Carvalho, Commander of the Patria, then delivered a patriotic speech, saying that it was as much a victory over barbarism as a national one. It was proposed by Mr. A. M. F. Soares and carried that a ball be held at the Club in celebration of victory. The party broke up amidst loud acclamations and cheers for the Allies and Portugal.

At the Portuguese Club.

A mass meeting was held at the Club Lusitano under the chairmanship of Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza (Consul for Portugal) and supporting him on the platform were Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto (President of the Club Lusitano) and Mr. F. X. A. da Silva (President of the Macao Municipal Council).

The Consul said that the meeting was called up for the purpose of sending a message of congratulation to the President of the Portuguese Republic on the auspicious occasion of the victory of the Allies.

Mr. F. X. A. da Silva then delivered a very enthusiastic speech, which was loudly applauded.

Mr. Silva-Netto seconded the motion of sending the message, and it was carried unanimously. The Consul proposed, and Mr. A. M. L. Soares seconded, that a ball should be held to commemorate the happy event, and this was carried unanimously. This concluded the meeting and cheers were called for Portugal and the Allies, which were very enthusiastically responded to.

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HEATHER DAY

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Philippine Islands, Strait, & Europe via
Suez-15th Nov., 11 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed to-
day at 5 p.m.
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia-Per
"HOJUTO MAU", 15th Nov.,
1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per HAI-
TAN, 15th Nov., 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands-Per LOONGSANG,
15th Nov., 2 p.m.
Saigon-Per MANAFOU, 15th Nov.,
5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 16th November.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central & South
America, & Europe via San
Francisco-Per VONDEL,
16th Nov., 8.45 a.m.
Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,
Honolulu, Canada, United
States, Central & South Am-
erica, & Europe via San
Francisco-Per FIBERIA M.,
16th Nov., 8.45 a.m.
Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China-Per YINGCHOW,
16th Nov., 2 p.m.

Ningpo, Shanghai and North China-Per
WINGSANG, 16th Nov., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 17th November.

Shanghai N. China, & Japan via Kobe
-Per YOKOYAMA MARU,
17th Nov., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
-Per KAIJO MARU, 17th
Nov., 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe-Per BILLITON, 17th
Nov., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th November.

Shanghai & N. China-Per SINKIANG,
19th Nov., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21st November.

Shanghai & N. China-Per KAITONG,
21st Nov., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd November.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per HAI-
BONG, 22nd Nov., 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 26th November.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,
Canada, United States, Central
& South America, & Europe
via Canada-Per AFRICA
M., 26th Nov., 8.45 a.m.
Letters 12.30 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Nov. 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

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THE Undersigned has received
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The Whole of the Furniture,
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Double and single iron bed-
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teak toilet tables, easy chairs,
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Lavatory basins, urinals, en-
amelled baths etc., etc.
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